



Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-053

Friday

18 March 1988

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Pact Commission Meets in Sofia on Disarmament
*LD162007 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1626 GMT 16 Mar 88*

[Text] Sofia, 16 Mar (ADN)—A meeting of the Special Commission of the Warsaw Pact States on Disarmament Questions took place in Sofia today. The experts discussed the prospects of the Vienna consultations involving representatives of the Warsaw Pact states and NATO and the results of bilateral contacts with the NATO states, the neutral and nonaligned European states, which are connected with the preparation of a mandate for negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments from the Atlantic to the Urals. The commission continued its work on the joint concept for future negotiations in this area.

Envoy Says NATO Presents 'Distorted Picture'
*LD172237 Warsaw PAP in English
2110 GMT 17 Mar 88*

[By PAP correspondent Franciszek Malinowski]

[Text] Vienna, March 17—The 44th round of the Vienna negotiations on the reduction of armed forces and armaments in Central Europe ended here today.

During the meeting, attended by delegations from seven Warsaw Treaty states and 12 NATO countries, the head of the Polish delegation, Ambassador Tadeusz Strulak, said that the Washington treaty on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, as well as the positive results of the Soviet-American summit contributed to the improvement of the international situation and had a positive influence of the security of all states, including those participating in the Vienna disarmament negotiations. Ambassador Strulak drew attention, however, to the fact that there still exists the danger of the return of tension since the enormous military arsenals have been reduced to a still inconsiderable degree.

Referring to the recent NATO summit, Ambassador Strulak noted that the NATO countries were presenting a distorted picture of the asymmetry of armed forces in Europe and that they expected the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty states to make practically unilateral moves to eliminate this asymmetry. What is more—NATO reserves itself the right to continue arming itself under the pretext of compensating the nuclear weapons being eliminated in accordance with the Washington Treaty. This compensation would undermine not only the positive effects of that agreement but could also lead to an exceedingly expensive and dangerous conventional arms race.

In connection with the above, Ambassador Strulak quoted Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski's recent Sejm address in which Orzechowski voiced his support for a different vision leading to common security. "We see the need of such an evolution of the defense system which would guarantee to us and other countries a fuller security, a joint security and—not the least significant—a cheaper security," Orzechowski said. Strulak recalled that this long-sighted approach was mirrored in all joint proposals put forward by the Warsaw Treaty member states, as well many other proposals put forward by the individual states—including the Jaruzelski Plan.

Poland's delegate presented the main causes of the long term impasse in the Vienna negotiations, drawing particular attention to the West's persistent reluctance to discuss the question of limiting armaments, as well as to the need of the adoption by the West on an appropriate attitude to the verification issue.

Strulak stressed that the socialist states voiced their support for a positive outcome of the Vienna negotiations and still believe that agreement is possible on condition that there exists mutual interest, good will, understanding and a sense of realism.

Austria Alarmed by 'Wave' of Refugees
AU141522 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German
14 Mar 88 pp 1-2

[Peter Martos report: "Wave of Refugees From Eastern Europe; Austria's Authorities Alarmed"]

[Excerpts] Vienna—The skyrocketing numbers of East European refugees asking for asylum have alarmed Austrian authorities. In January and February more than twice as many refugees arrived in Austria as during the first 2 months of 1987. The Interior Ministry expects "at least 22,000 new refugees"; costs for caring for these refugees will probably explode to 1 billion schillings (budget: 580 million schillings). [passage omitted]

While in the first 2 months of 1987, 856 people requested asylum in Austria, this year there were 1,794 by the end of February, more than twice as many.

As was expected, the withdrawal of obligatory visas for Polish citizens has had the most effect. Since the beginning of the year, 582 Poles have declared themselves refugees; during the same period last year there were only 45 Polish refugees.

The loosening of Hungarian passport laws can also be seen in the statistics, because the number of people from our Eastern neighbor requesting asylum has risen from 348 in 1987 to 609 this year. A high increase can also be seen in the number of refugees from Romania (from 93 to 136) and the CSSR (from 79 to 118).

Top rank among non-East Bloc states is occupied by Yugoslavia, but the increase from 83 to 90 requests for asylum is "within the usual margin." On the other hand, more than twice as many Turks (83 compared with 39) wanted asylum in Austria. The increase in the number of Turkish refugees—in 1985 only 56, in 1986 163, and in 1987 already 408—has led to this astonished statement by the Foreign Ministry: "It is difficult to reconcile this development with the current process of democratization in Turkey." [passage omitted]

The authorities try to reach "political bases for decisions" concerning recognition as refugees: Thus, Hungarians requesting asylum are checked with strict yardsticks because, according to the Foreign Ministry view, in Hungary the situation is better than in other countries. Furthermore, in our neighboring country and in Poland, exceeding the permitted stay abroad is not legally prosecuted so that "we may be able to persuade people to go home if they have no chance for asylum." The "expedited procedure" announced by Interior Minister Karl Blecha has not been worked out as yet.

The stricter yardsticks are also reflected in the number of recognitions. Only 3 of 270 Hungarians were accepted as refugees in January and February. In the case of Yugoslavs the ratio was 31 to 4, in that of Czechs 147 to 48, in that of Romanians 155 to 78, and in that of "others" (in the Interior Ministry's statistics this category comprises all non-East Bloc states and, strangely, the GDR figures show only one single new refugee) 109 to 72. [passage omitted]

Party Daily Assesses Gorbachev SFRY Visit
AU180832 Tirana ATA in English
0730 GMT 18 Mar 88

[“Gorbachev’s Visit to Yugoslavia and His Peaceful Rhetoric—Article of the Newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT—ATA Headline]

[Text] Tirana, March 18 (ATA)—Under the above title, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries an article written by Shaban Murati, which says:

Today, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union wounds up his five day visit to Yugoslavia, where with the Yugoslav leaders he had intensive talks and also approved a Soviet-Yugoslav statement, similar with those signed by Khrushchev and Tito 30 years and more ago. Since the first moments and statements in the Yugoslav soil, the general secretary of the Soviet party reiterated many a time that his visit was a continuation of Khrushchev’s and Brezhnev’s visits. In his speech held on March 16 at Yugoslavia’s Assembly he declared that “he appreciated the role and maturity of thought” of the leaders who undertook the drafting of the Belgrade statement in 1955 and the Moscow statement in 1956, which as known, marked the final and public reconciliation between the Khrushchevite revisionists and Yugoslav ones. Just as Khrushchev once, Gorbachev too considered the LCY and Yugoslavia “comrades of the same ideal” and described the laying of the wreath on Tito’s grave not only as his personal veneration and obligation for the former chairman of the LCY but also as an “obligation of the Soviet party” for him.

Gorbachev did not specify which was this Soviet obligation, but it is clear to anyone who knows the history of the relations between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia following the Second World War, that it is linked with the support given to Khrushchev in the counterrevolutionary process of restoring capitalism in the Soviet Union, the attacks and denigrating campaign against Stalin and the rapprochement with U.S. imperialism. And as a way to fulfil this obligation, Gorbachev found it proper to attack from Belgrade Stalin and inform bureau [as received] that exposed Yugoslav revisionism 40 years ago.

So the present leader of the Kremlin publicly affirmed once again that he is on the same revisionist antiMarxist road like Khrushchev, and that his perestroika which is not the reconstruction of the socialist order but of the capitalist one established in the Soviet Union, has the same ideological basis with the reforms undertaken before by the fathers of modern revisionism.

The “historic” moments of the Soviet-Yugoslav relations following the year 1948 on, which were so many times evoked in Belgrade during these days, also throw light on the character of the content of the present relations. It was spoken of “qualitatively new relations,

qualitatively new stages and levels” between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia, including the ideological, political, party, state, economic, spiritual relations etc. “In our relations with Yugoslavia, the Soviet leader said, we agree to go so far as the Yugoslav leadership wishes” [quotation marks as received]. Is it possible that Gorbachev’s statement at the end of the talks with Moscow that “the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia similarly evaluate the present-day world and that their policies on the international arena comply”, express a new stand in Yugoslavia’s international activity? Time will answer this question.

As it was expected, Gorbachev spoke a great deal about perestroika in Yugoslavia and the Yugoslavs showed him the example of self-administration. It is not yet known what will be the results of perestroika and glasnost, but the results of self-administration in Yugoslavia are already known. Gorbachev’s hosts laid the stress more than he did on the analogy of perestroika with self-administration. As it seems they make it to display the affinity among them, as well as to enhance in a way the prestige of self-administration, which actually is criticised in Yugoslavia as one of the factors that has brought about the crisis in economy, heavy debts and unemployment down to the national crisis.

The Yugoslav propaganda is trying to make use of Gorbachev’s visit so as to appraise its value, presenting it on a wholly positive plane. Naturally, each state has its own right to choose and determine by itself the alliances and friendship. But when it has to do with such superpowers as the United States of America and the Soviet Union, which are the main factors of the international tensions and conflicts, then it is something else. The Soviet Union has great imperialist interests not only in the Balkans but throughout the world as well. It is constantly in search of means and forms to realize these interests. Therefore, the superpowers’ interference in the Balkans’ affairs in whatever form it may be, is not something good. The farther the extra Balkan factors are kept, the farther the superpowers are kept away from the Balkans, the better for the freedom, independence, friendship and cooperation in this peninsula.

Every progress and action of the Soviet policy in the Balkans is related to the general imperialist strategy of the Soviet Union on the European continent and all over the world. In this context they do not bring about implications and consequences in the Balkans alone. However beautiful and pompous Gorbachev’s peaceful rhetorics and etiquettes might be, they can strengthen peace in no region, consequently can neither calm the public opinion be it Balkan, European and international.

Trade Protocol With Netherlands Signed 17 Mar
AU171944 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian
1900 GTM 17 Mar 88

[Text] A trade protocol for 1988 was signed today in Tirana between Albania and the Netherlands. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Konstandin

Kristo, department chief at the Ministry of Foreign Trade; and on the Netherlands side by [name indistinct], chief of the European Department at the Ministry of the Economy.

Albania will export minerals, medicinal herbs, ready-to-wear clothing, dried vegetables, and so forth; and will import raw materials, chemicals, telecommunications equipment, metallurgical products, and so forth.

Commentary on Soviet Mediterranean Initiative

*AU171628 Sofia BTA in English
1509 GMT 17 Mar 88*

["Commentary: Soviet Mediterranean Peace Initiative: Significant, Timely and Realistic"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA commentator Khristo Petrov)—The suggestions for strengthening Mediterranean peace and security, contained in Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's speech before the Yugoslav Federal Assembly, are significant, timely and realistic. The Soviet Union offers the United States to take together the first step towards a freeze of their military capabilities in one of the world's most explosive regions with a view to creating a favourable political climate for their prospective reduction. The significance of these proposals stems from the underlying accurate and comprehensive assessment of the cultural, material and strategic value of the Mediterranean.

Timeliness is another characteristic that leaps to the eye in this peace initiative. Mr Mikhail Gorbachev brought it to the attention of the international community at a time of mounting tensions in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf, two areas that are organically linked with the Mediterranean. The realism of the Soviet Mediterranean suggestions makes itself felt on several counts. Above all, in their military aspect they are addressed directly to the United States and affect only the two superpowers' naval forces. Secondly, they set a realistic timetable for the implementation of the measures in the military field. The Soviet Union suggests a prior notification of the transfer of navy ships and of the holding of naval exercises, as well as the exchange of observers to watch these exercises, which is not only important but has been tested in real life, as the Warsaw treaty and NATO already practise it at their ground forces manoeuvres.

Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's initiative expresses unqualified support for the elaboration by the Mediterranean and other concerned countries of principles and methods to guarantee the safety of shipping on the busy sea lanes. This is consistent with the commercial and business interests of many states, including those which do not have an outlet on the Mediterranean.

It would be hardly surprising if the United States turned down these major proposals or if it tried to evade them by laying down a number of preconditions. In doing so, it would only reaffirm its reluctance to abandon the idea of extending the NATO zone of operations. It was precisely this idea that has prompted the efforts over the last few months to escalate the U.S. West European allies' military presence in the Mediterranean and their involvement in naval missions to the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf. Unfortunately, there are no indications that the U.S. Administration intends to give up its present Mediterranean policy.

Soviet Friendship Anniversary Celebrated

Atanasov, Officials Attend

*AU171919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1830 GMT 17 Mar 88*

[Text] Today the Sophia public held a festive meeting in the Georgi Kirkov Hall. The presidium of honor included Comrade Georgi Atanasov and other party and state leaders; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; a delegation from the central leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, led by Vladimir Bazovskiy, first deputy chairman of the society's leadership; and Leonid Grekov, the Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria.

The address on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union was delivered by Nacho Papazov, chairman of the All-National Committee for Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

Built upon Leninist principles, the cooperation between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union in all fields of life—political, economic, scientific, technical, and cultural—forms part of the comprehensive drawing together between our countries and peoples, the speaker stated. Now, in the process of the restructuring of our party and socialist state, it is making its own vigorous contribution to raising the Bulgarian-Soviet cooperation and integration to an even higher level.

Vladimir Bazovskiy, the leader of the Soviet delegation, also made a speech. The treaty anniversary was also marked at a festive meeting in Moscow.

Papazov Speaks at Meeting

*AU172007 Sofia BTA in English
1845 GMT 17 Mar 88*

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA)—The 40th anniversary of the signing of the first Treaty for Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between Bulgaria and the USSR was marked here today with an official meeting at which the chairman of the National Committee for Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship, Mr Nacho Papazov, chairman of the Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP, spoke of the constant advance of Bulgaro-Soviet cooperation.

The speaker stressed the importance of the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union for Bulgaria's achievements in socialist construction and in strengthening her international prestige. Dwelling on the separate stages in the development of bilateral relations, characterized by ever more meaningful and varied forms of contacts in all areas of life, Mr Nacho Papazov

stressed that the profound changes underway in Bulgaria, in the Soviet Union and in the other socialist countries have common aims and tasks and that they coincide in principle.

Mr Nacho Papazov gave a high assessment to the interaction in economy and said that in the years of the Ninth Five-Year Period (1986-1990) bilateral trade will reach 72 milliard roubles, which is 1.4 times more as against the previous five-year period. He noted the major achievements in the field of scientific, technological and cultural cooperation and in the contacts between the bodies of the political system. Mr Nacho Papazov stressed the guiding role of the entire complex of all-round cooperation and getting closer and of the unity of action between the BCP and the CPSU.

The report paid special attention to the new forms of interaction in the present conditions which will lead to raising the efficiency of cooperation. Here we have in mind the broadening practice of establishing direct production and techno-scientific contacts and of establishing joint enterprises and international corporations and organizations.

Mr Nacho Papazov expressed unreserved support for the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union and assessed the Soviet-American INF treaty as historic.

Bulgaria, the chairman of the National Committee for Bulgaro-Soviet Friendship said, is making her contribution to the development and introduction of new political thinking. The foreign policy of this country, carried out in interaction with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, is directed towards averting the threat of war, towards defending peace and the interests of socialism. Bulgaria is pursuing a consistent policy towards enhancing good-neighbourliness and cooperation in the region in which it is situated. The recently held Belgrade meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan countries established new political thinking and created conditions for the turning of all-Balkan dialogue into a lasting characteristic feature of this part of the world.

Leaders Attend Reception

*AU172055 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
2000 GMT 17 Mar 88*

[Text] In Sofia this evening a reception was given at the Soviet Embassy to mark the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Aid Between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union.

The reception was attended by Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Andrey Lukanov, Nacho Papazov, and Dimitur Stanishev; deputy chairmen of the State Council; chiefs of departments of the BCP Central Committee; ministers and deputy ministers; leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations; cultural, science,

and arts figures; and the Soviet delegation led by Vladimir Bazovskiy, first deputy chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society.

Yordanov Receives Italian Senator, Delegation

*AU172003 Sofia BTA in English
1901 GMT 17 Mar 88*

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA)—Today Mr Georgi Yordanov, minister of culture, science and education, received an Italian cultural delegation led by Germano de Cinque, member of the senate of the Italian Parliament.

Jewish Organization Protests Israeli Actions

*AU171931 Sofia BTA in English
1858 GMT 17 Mar 88*

["Protest Against Terror"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA)—A meeting, held today and organized by the Sofia branch of the public cultural and educational organization of the Jews in Bulgaria, adopted a declaration which expresses indignation over the events in the territories occupied by Israel. Israel's actions can be described as genocide, and what is more genocide carried out by people who only several decades ago were themselves subjected to persecution and annihilation by other forces and in other circumstances.

We, the Bulgarian Jews, living amongst democracy and fraternal relations, cannot regard the outrages of the reactionary Israeli Government with indifference. We resolutely protest against the terror and insist on the immediate ceasing of the repressions. We fully support the stand of the government of our homeland for a just and peaceful political settlement of the conflict by holding an international conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council.

We express our solidarity with the just struggle of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and with the growing struggle of the democratic and progressive forces in Israel for peace and for a political settlement of the conflict protecting the interests of all peoples and countries of the region.

Guinean Foreign Ministry Official Visits

*AU171805 Sofia BTA in English
1631 GMT 17 Mar 88*

["Political Consultations"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA)—Mr Daniel Lopis, secretary general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Guinea, paid a visit here from March 14 through 17 for political consultations.

He was received by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Petur Mladenov, who sent a verbal message to the minister of foreign affairs of Guinea, Mr Jean Traore.

The consultations held between Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and Secretary General Daniel Lopis discussed the state and the prospects of bilateral political, economic and cultural relations. The two sides concluded that there are good conditions and a mutual desire for further promoting the traditional friendly relations and cooperation between Bulgaria and Guinea.

The two sides exchanged opinions on a wide range of global and regional issues of international relations. They observed similarity of opinions on issues as important as the struggle for peace and disarmament, the interrelations between disarmament and development, etc.

Secretary General Daniel Lopis conferred with Mr Vladimir Lambrev, first deputy minister of foreign economic relations, on issues of the bilateral economic relations.

Chilean Socialist Leaders Meet Press
AU171705 Sofia BTA in English
1455 GMT 17 Mar 88

["Chile Dictatorship Is Losing Ground"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, March 17 (BTA)—The dictatorship in Chile finds itself in an increasing international isolation. Its maneuvering room is steadily narrowing both in an

internal and an international aspect. Discontent engulfs ever wider sectors of the population, irrespective of the social demagoguery to which Pinochet resorts.

Mr Manuel Almeyda, deputy secretary general of the Chilean Socialist Party (P.S.Ch.), who is visiting Bulgaria, told the press today that over the last few months the Chilean opposition had achieved considerable success in its struggle against the dictatorship, that for the first time right-wing, centre and left-wing parties had managed to unite against Pinochet and to reach a consensus on opposing his policy at the forthcoming referendum.

The guest declared himself against any dialogue with Pinochet, for the formation of a provisional government which should change the country's current Constitution as it lacks the slightest element that would allow Chile's return to democracy.

For his part, Mr Hernan Delcanto, secretary for international affairs of the Chilean Socialist Party, noted the positive influence of the international situation on processes in Latin America and specifically in Chile. He said that the struggle for democracy and social progress in Latin America is led parallelly with the U.S. attempts to retain its supremacy in that part of the world, with Washington's interference in the internal affairs of sovereign states, the events in Panama being the most recent example of this.

Mr Hernan Delcanto indicated that if the official U.S. circles still show any concern over developments in Chile, it is prompted by a fear of these events growing into social conflicts with unforeseeable consequences.

USSR's Adamshin Interviewed on Human Rights
LD180944 Prague CTK in English
0850 GMT 18 Mar 88

[Text] Prague March 18 (CTK)—Along with military, political, economic and ecological issues, the question of human rights belongs to the essential spheres of interest of the present Soviet foreign policy, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoliy Adamshin said in an interview for today's RUDE PRAVO.

Commenting on cooperation with capitalist states in the sphere of human rights, the Soviet deputy minister said that though it is not simple, certain possibilities of developing relations exist. "We are trying to transfer these talks from the level of confrontation, useless reproaching and propaganda exercises to that of cooperation," Anatoliy Adamshin said, giving an example of the Soviet-U.S. contacts characterized by the Soviet effort to lead the dialogue out of the sphere of confrontation, and search for zones of bilateral interests, e.g. the struggle against alcoholism and drug addiction.

The Soviet deputy foreign minister pointed out that the United States and the Western countries have changed their stands in bilateral negotiations, e.g. at summit or working meetings where problems are discussed objectively, on an equal foundation. He said that the Soviet Union attempts to avoid useless polemic, but added that it would probably continue as the two sides' positions differ a lot from the ideological point of view.

Anatoliy Adamshin further spoke about the Soviet proposal for holding an international forum on human rights in Moscow, emphasizing the support it has won in all fraternal socialist countries and other states.

"The question is whether the Western countries have already accepted the idea of the forum, and in a broader context the idea of leading a constructive dialogue. Conflicts still occur on the international arena in this connection. I think that the position of the socialist countries is not weakening in this struggle and in the humanitarian sphere, but on the contrary, it becomes ever stronger," Anatoliy Adamshin said.

Rohlicek Meets Central Soviet Forces Commander
AU171408 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
15 Mar 88 p 2

[CTK report in the "Receptions, Talks, Telegrams, Letters" column]

[Text] Prague (CTK)—Rudolf Rohlicek, CSSR first deputy premier, received Lieutenant General Eduard Vorobyev, commander of the Central Group of Soviet Forces in the CSSR, in Prague on Monday [14 March]. Their talk concerned cooperation between the Central Group of Soviet Forces and Czechoslovak agencies and organizations. The two representatives also exchanged views on current international political issues and

stressed the importance of the active foreign policy of peace pursued by the USSR and the CSSR for the preservation of peace in the world and the strengthening of friendship among nations.

The reception was attended by Colonel General Karel Rusov, CSSR first deputy minister of national defense. Ilya Shtodin, councillor-ambassador at the USSR Embassy to the CSSR, was also present.

Hrivnak, USSR's Gusev Hold Final Talks
LD171424 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak
1130 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Vladimir Gusev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Deputy Federal Premier Pavol Hrivnak met for their final talks in Bratislava today. They discussed some points of mutual cooperation in the chemical, microbiological, and wood processing industries. They emphasized the need for further broadening direct relations where there are still great reserves and where their present state does not correspond to the needs of the two countries.

Comments on Visit
LD172254 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak
1730 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Vladimir Gusev, Soviet deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a press conference before his departure, in the presence of Pavol Hrivnak, deputy federal premier, about projections and further possibilities for cooperation between the two countries in chemistry. Editor Sona Ludvikova reports:

[Ludvikova] Comrade Gusev said that although many people do not like chemistry today because it is one of the pollutants of the environment and because, due to insensible use of pesticides, the chemical content of foodstuff is increasing, the development of small scale and pure chemistry has a great future, provided it harmonizes with the principles of protection of the environment. Cooperation in this sphere is inevitable as we can progress further by joining scientific-technical and production capacities.

[Begin recording, Gusev in Russian with superimposed Slovak translation] We would like to concentrate on advancing direct relations between enterprises and plants, above all in the process of producing pesticides and synthetic dyes, and in the sphere of applied biotechnologies. For example, in first 6 months of this year we will sign agreements on the foundation of two or three joint enterprises.

During my visit we have agreed to jointly promote on a greater scale the new technologies for producing pesticides and that we will exchange new technologies. We have already decided on specific enterprises, among them Dusla Sala, and we will divide the production of some pesticides. We want to proceed in a similar way in

the development and production of synthetic dyes. Both we and you have a lot to catch up with in this area, since we have not yet achieved the desired clarity of dyes, and since we import a lot of them. [end recording]

[Ludvikova] Comrade Gusev proposed that Czechoslovakia intensify, together with the USSR, the development of biotechnologies. He said for example that Soviet research into obtaining protein from methane has progressed so far that its production technology is already being developed. The situation is similar in the development of new construction material superior to metals in terms of their lighter weight and resistance to corrosion. They will perhaps be used most in the car industry. These are concrete paths of cooperation in the near future. The most important thing, however, Comrade Gusev said, is:

[Begin Gusev recording in Russian, with superimposed Slovak translation] We must learn to act more operatively. Our cooperation so far has not been effective enough. It was based more on emotion than on an economic base. Therefore, we must now implement our specific projections as soon as possible. [end recording]

Chnoupek Writes on Jakes Proposal
AU180913 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
15 Mar 88 p 3

[Article by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs: "Call For Action; Comrade M. Jakes' Proposal to Create Zone of Confidence in Europe"]

[Text] The present times confront the socialist states' foreign policy—that most sensitive and at the same time superconductive [nejvodivejsi] instrument. The people of our countries, our workers and communist parties hear a historic call: to play the decisive role in preserving human civilization and averting a nuclear apocalypse. The tasks following for us from this historic mission have been set by the congresses of our parties. Our own country's foreign policy program is formulated in the resolution adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress. It proceeds from the same profound view of the present and future of the world as the 27th CPSU Congress. It orients our every effort toward securing a positive international-political framework for the development of our socialist society.

The seventh CPCZ Central Committee session charged our foreign policy with the task of filling this activity with greater dynamism in solving those problems of our present world that have not yet been resolved—including problems that are considered insoluble.

The specific form this task should take was described in the document "Orientation of Czechoslovak Foreign Policy" for this year. This binding directive for the Czechoslovak foreign services (which has been appraised

and approved by the top party and state agencies) instructs us above all to ensure favorable external conditions for comprehensively restructuring our socialist society.

Prominent among these conditions is the further consolidation of friendship and deepening of cooperation and alliance with the Soviet Union and the fraternal countries, as well as the enrichment of their common course in the international arena with new incentives to promote the consolidation of peace and security, and cooperation among all peoples.

Each of the fraternal socialist countries is energetically contributing to the creation and implementation of a coordinated foreign policy line. The restructuring process has substantially enhanced the dynamics of these activities and provided new opportunities and broader scope for initiative, specific proposals, an innovative course, and flexible tactics.

Socialist Czechoslovakia is creatively participating in this historic movement. Its purposeful activities are helping to build our common European home.

This approach is reflected in our foreign policy initiatives, based on our country's exposed position in the center of Europe and on the decisive influence which the situation on our continent has on peace throughout the world. Our initiatives are oriented toward giving the individual spheres of the comprehensive system of international peace and security realistic contents. They draw on our rich cultural past, on the historical legacy of its greatest figures. They correspond to the age of nuclear missiles.

These initiatives concern fundamental issues and contribute to international peace and security, both on the European continent and beyond. This applies to our Vienna initiative to convene an economic forum, as well as to proposals on international cooperation in pursuing disarmament goals, on a program for normalizing international economic relations, and on international cooperation in environmental protection, all of which we submitted at the United Nations together with our allies.

We approach the fulfillment of our foreign policy goals under conditions that are psychologically far more favorable than the conditions prevailing during the past few years.

They are promisingly influenced by the first treaty ever to be concluded on the elimination of nuclear arms—a document bearing the signatures of top USSR and U.S. representatives. Together with the preparation of the treaty on a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons, it creates realistic conditions for proceeding toward the goal set by Mikhail Gorbachev on behalf of the first country of socialism on 15 January 1986—namely, a world without nuclear arms.

This situation is also influenced by the fact that mankind has never been as close to banning chemical weapons as it is now, and also by the progress and preparation of negotiations on reducing armed forces and conventional armaments.

Precisely in this positive atmosphere, at a time when Western Europe is searching for its place in a world without intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, Comrade Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, has come out with his proposal to create a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO states. The significance of this initiative was symbolically enhanced by the fact that it was proclaimed from the rostrum of the solemn session at Prague Castle in honor of the 40th anniversary of Victorious February.

The proposal fully expresses the supremely topical and urgent effort to achieve a peaceful world. It proceeds from the objective need to further strengthen the pan-European process. It organically develops and comprehensively reflects the experience of many years of enforcing the CSCE Final Act, and it takes into account the new situation and new demands. It is an expression of a responsible reaction to the vital needs of countries which are in the same or a similar situation and which have borders that are simultaneously the borders of Europe—a continent divided into two military-political groupings, the Warsaw Pact and NATO. Or should not good-neighborly relations also mean common responsibility?

The CPCZ Central Committee general secretary's initiative is addressed to states which (more often than not) have concordant or close interests despite their different socioeconomic systems—and primarily to those states on whose territories the first shots were fired in many past wars. It concerns the area which would be totally destroyed in the nuclear war to which another conflict would lead. Due to its political impact, our initiative concerns all of Europe, all nations, all people of good will who are sincerely concerned about the peaceful future of mankind.

The concept of a zone of confidence is both open and accessible to sensible and constructive views from all countries involved. It is striving to reflect the balance of interests in specific measures. It envisages all forms of cooperation, from bilateral to subregional to pan-European.

The striking feature of our proposal is that it is comprehensive. As Comrade M. Jakes said in his speech on the 40th anniversary of Victorious February, "reliable peace and security cannot be ensured merely by adopting measures in the military sphere. The incentives yielded by the dialogue on disarmament must be used to achieve progress in all spheres of cooperation." That is why the zone of confidence is equally oriented toward the political, military, economic, ecological, and humanitarian spheres.

The new Czechoslovak initiative essentially develops further the idea of a comprehensive system of international peace and security, applying and developing it under European regional conditions—also in places where the risks of a war are particularly great, but where favorable prerequisites have been created to develop cooperation among countries with different social systems. From this viewpoint our initiative is a significant step toward creating a comprehensive system of security and cooperation.

It follows up the initiatives of other socialist countries, is linked with them, and develops them.

The initiative complements the "Jaruzelski Plan" on limiting armament and consolidating trust in central Europe.

It points in the same direction as the enterprising proposal addressed by three significant European political parties (the fraternal MSZMP, the Finnish party of social democrats, and the Italian Socialist Party) to the non-nuclear European countries.

It follows up our preceding initiatives, presented together with other socialist countries.

The first of them was submitted by the CSSR (together with the GDR) on the level of joint official proposal to the FRG Government in Spring 1987. We proposed establishing a 150-km corridor free of all nuclear arms on each side of the common CSSR and GDR border with the FRG—that means precisely in the area along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, an area that is literally saturated with all kinds of weapons, particularly nuclear weapons. We submitted this idea only a few months after the historic meeting of top USSR and U.S. representatives in Reykjavik, which represented a breakthrough in thinking about the entire disarmament process and, above all, its most important, nuclear, component. This was when USSR and U.S. representatives were conducting energetic negotiations in Geneva on the possibility of removing intermediate-range missiles from Europe.

The idea of a gradual subregional solution as the first step in the process of realistic disarmament in that situation reaffirmed the vital interest of the socialist countries in finding a quick and effective way out of the predicament. In essence, this proposal continues to be topical even after the signing of the Washington treaty on the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range missiles—because, in fact, certain categories of nuclear weapons continue to remain in Europe even after this treaty, and our continent cannot be secure with such weapons.

We naturally devote great attention to the suggestion made by E. Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the GDR State Council, to

arrange an international exchange of views and experience (on the problems of establishing nuclear zones) between representatives of states, political parties, and international movements. We regard this meeting, which should be held in Berlin in June 1988, as a significant initiative; and we fully support it.

In September 1985 we proposed to the FRG Government (as before, in agreement with the GDR) that it assess the possibilities of establishing a chemical-free zone which would involve the territories of these three states. Since all three sides agreed on this, corresponding negotiations have been opened in Geneva. The establishment of a chemical-free zone in central Europe should help to bring about a global ban on these inhuman means of mass destruction, and help eliminate them.

M. Jakes' proposal to set up a zone of confidence should also help activate the disarmament negotiations on all levels. This would include the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, which we regard as the main negotiating body of the international community in the disarmament sector—as a unique multilateral mechanism for preparing specific international legal acts in such urgent issues as globally banning the production of chemical weapons and eliminating them, preventing the militarization of space, or banning nuclear arms tests. That is also why Czechoslovakia, convinced that the disarmament conference in Geneva is best suited to bridge the existing marked contradictions between declarations and actual deeds, came out at the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact states' Committee of Ministers of Foreign Affairs in October 1987 with the initiative to work out a joint proposal, contained in the document "On Enhancing the Effectiveness of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament."

Another significant foreign policy initiative proposed by Comrade M. Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, is linked with the personality and work of Jan Amos Comenius—known throughout the world as a scientist, writer, thinker, and humanitarian, as the founder of pedagogical sciences, diplomat, bishop of the Unity of Brethren, patriot, and peace fighter.

In March 1992, 400 years after his birth, we propose to convene in Prague a world conference of educators under the motto "Legacy of Jan Amos Comenius and the Education of Man For the 21st Century"; the conference should be the culmination of celebrations of this significant world cultural anniversary under the auspices of UNESCO. We want to invite to this conference outstanding educators and teachers, scientists, people who have become prominent in culture and the arts, politicians, clergymen, and representatives of the mass media—all those who are involved in educating man, in

shaping his thoughts and sentiments, consolidating his moral values, awakening his respect for life, and strengthening his longing for peace.

We in Czechoslovakia are consistently, traditionally developing the universal, all-human, generally valid values contained in Comenius' work. However, this significant anniversary provides us with a unique opportunity to ponder the rich spiritual legacy of his work, which has outdistanced time by whole centuries—an opportunity to evaluate his admirable, truly titanic effort to find a way out of the many individual, social, and political antagonisms of his time.

The topical nature of his spiritual legacy is acquiring new dimensions particularly today, on the threshold of the third millennium, in the nuclear-space age when literally the very existence of mankind is being decided. The only sensible path out of the present "labyrinth of the world" leads via consistent adherence to the principles of peaceful coexistence of states with different socialist systems. We can say without exaggeration that Comenius' "global" ideas and methods are fully contained precisely in the peace program of socialism.

Soon after their publication the proposals presented by Comrade M. Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, attracted attention in many countries. This attention was mainly focused on his proposal to establish a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO. The reaction to this proposal has been unambiguously positive. The fraternal socialist countries have supported our proposals fully and unambiguously. The proposal has also been received with interest in the capitalist countries; the proposals are now being studied there, and the first reactions show that their comprehensive concept is meeting with the greatest appreciation. The initiatives have also found an echo in the developing countries, where (for instance) it is thought that this initiative [singular as published] can also positively affect the solution of regional conflicts. It is thus evident that the proposals made by Comrade M. Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, have already become a significant component of efforts to establish a more secure world of peace, which would enter a new and yet more demanding stage.

The hopeful tendencies have opened prospects of peace and cooperation for mankind. Whether these dreams of numerous generations will really materialize depends on whether the forces of peace will know how to make use of the suitable conditions and to develop effective efforts for peace. The socialist states, their new foreign-political thinking, and their flexible, dynamic, and enterprising foreign policy will continue to be the core and crystallization point of all these efforts. Our party, our socialist state, our diplomacy, all want to fully accept this challenge.

PRC Spokesman Supports Jakes Initiative

*AU171213 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
15 Mar 88 p 7*

[CTK Beijing dispatch: "China Appreciates M. Jakes' Proposal"] [Text] Beijing (CTK correspondent)—"We appreciate Czechoslovakia's positive attitude to detente in Europe." This was declared by the spokesman for the PRC Ministry of Foreign Affairs on Monday [14 March], in response to the CTK correspondent's question regarding China's stand on the initiative of Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to set up a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line dividing the states of NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

"China supports all efforts contributing to detente. We hope that the Warsaw Pact and NATO will conduct talks with all due seriousness and reach an agreement that will really help to ease tension in Europe and worldwide," the spokesman said.

Trade Protocol Signed With Nicaragua

*LD171627 Prague CTK in English
1528 GMT 17 Mar 88*

[Text] Prague March 17 (CTK)—The 5th session of the Czechoslovak-Nicaraguan mixed Commission for Trade, Economic, Financial and Scientific-Technological Cooperation took place here March 14-17.

At the close of the talks, a protocol was signed by heads of the two countries' delegations, Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba and Nicaraguan Minister of Foreign Cooperation Henry Ruiz Hernandez.

The document sets the principles and forms of economic, financial and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Nicaragua for the forthcoming period.

3 Charged for Damaging Gottwald Statue

*AU171210 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
14 Mar 88 p 2*

[CTK report: "Perpetrators of Damage to Statue Apprehended"]

[Text] As RUDE PRAVO reported on Saturday [12 March], the statue of Klement Gottwald on Gottwald Square in Teplice had been knocked down and damaged during the night from 10 to 11 March. On the basis of investigations by members of the National Security Corps, the perpetrators of this act were identified in the course of Saturday and apprehended on charges of damage to property in socialist ownership and hooliganism. They are: a 20-year-old man without a contract of employment; a 19-year-old man with one previous conviction; and a 17-year-old female apprentice. The motives for their act, which was committed in a state of inebriation while returning from a wine cellar, were

vengeance for the discussion of the criminal activity of one of the offenders before the court and vandalism. The district prosecutor took both men into custody, the girl was released but is being prosecuted.

Deputy Minister's Conference Speech Scored

*AU171222 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
14 Mar 88 pp 1,2*

[Lubos Kriz report on the annual conference of the CPSL organization in the Kablo enterprise in Bratislava: "Realizing the Need for Profound Changes"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] The development of the Kablo enterprise is not a matter concerning just its workforce, or the Ministry of Electrotechnical Industry, but the people of Bratislava at large, because it is part of the city's revolutionary history, but also its sore spot. For years there has been talk of moving its plants that represent a spatial, aesthetic, and ecological burden out of the city center. [passage omitted] That is why Communists spoke at the conference not only in their capacity as Kablo employees, but as inhabitants of Bratislava.

The proposal was voiced in the discussion, inter alia, to move heavy technology out of the city. [passage omitted] The question of when construction of the new plant at Vajnory would start was repeated several times.

Regrettably, Jan Goldschmidt, first CSSR deputy minister of electrotechnical industry, gave a rather vague and evasive reply to the delegates at the conference, a reply that definitely could not mobilize them. He gave a similar reply to the question of Karol Elias from the Gumon plant, who asked who was responsible for the fact that acetone is not being delivered to the plant from the nearby Slovnaft plant, but, at high cost, from capitalist countries. His answer not only was not satisfying, but it was clearly disenchanting, because it profoundly exposed the vicious circle of supplier-user relations, determined by unchanging regulations. It seemed as though the ministry was reacting to the problem by shrugging shoulders. Yes, people must be told the truth, even the unpleasant truth, but it is necessary to seek solutions jointly with them and to communicate their views to the upper echelons, so that the participation of working people in management is not merely proclaimed, but the working people are given a chance to influence the administrative-command system of management as much as possible and to change it. [passage omitted]

Jakes Urges Action on Automated Workplaces

*LD172130 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1730 GMT 17 Mar 88*

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, has received a group of management employees of the Czechoslovak central organs of industrial enterprises of foreign trade and social organizations, headed by Jaromir Obzina, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological and Investment Development. They briefed

him on the fulfillment of tasks of the 5th session of the Party Central Committee to build up to the year 1990 at least 2,000 automated engineering workplaces. Comrade Milos Jakes stressed the significance of quickly building automated workplaces which represent a base for increasing efficiency and productivity of engineering workers, designers, technicians, and production organizers, as well as the attractiveness of these vocations above all for young people.

It was noted during the working meeting that the present course and rates of introducing this up-to-date technology

provides a prerequisite for a substantial improvement of technical equipment of preproduction stages in the Czechoslovak national economy. The present fulfillment of tasks favorably reflects cooperation of technology experts of the Czechoslovak scientific-technological society, industry, universities, and foreign trade employees in importing and introducing the necessary technology. It is significant for a further period for our producers of computer technology and electronics to build these workplaces and also to prepare cadres for their efficient utilization.

Western Journalists Banned From Synod Meeting
LD171246 Hamburg DPA in German
1244 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA)—THE GDR authorities are again restricting the opportunities of Western journalists accredited in East Berlin to carry out their work. The Foreign Ministry has prohibited journalists reporting directly from the meeting of the synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Saxony, which begins in Dresden on Saturday. No reason was given for this ban. It was only stated by the GDR Foreign Ministry today that "permission to participate and to report" would not be granted. This was a general decision. [passage omitted]

FRG Defense Minister Criticized
AU180930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 16 Mar 88 p 21

[He. commentary: "Woerner Does Not Tell the Truth"]

[Text] "From the Art of Warfare to the Art of Preventing War." This is the DIE WELT headline on its report on the farewell speech of Defense Minister Woerner to the officers of the Army Leadership Academy in Hamburg. Farewell, because Woerner will take over the office of NATO secretary general in the middle of 1988. Did he leave behind—look at the quoted headline—a concept of reason and realism?

Unfortunately not. Woerner did not conceal how terribly worried he and his kind of people are by the Soviet-U.S. treaty on the elimination of intermediate nuclear missiles. What next? No new disarmament steps but a "restructuring of the nuclear weapons arsenals," Woerner said. Above all sticking to the nuclear short-range missiles (up to a range of 500 km) including "modernization."

Woerner "substantiated" his demands for missiles even in theory. He claimed that whoever bans nuclear weapons from Europe "would make Europe again safer for (!) conventional wars." That is to say, the danger of such wars would increase. But this is not the truth. Woerner's thesis is based on the hackneyed lie of the threat from the East which has to be "deterred." The truth is that socialism neither wants a nuclear inferno nor a conventional war. It needs and wants peace. It does not threaten anybody.

Woerner pictures the specter of "superior" conventional armed forces and arms of the Warsaw Pact. But in the first place there is an approximate balance of forces. Second, the East is in favor of eliminating existing imbalances in certain fields, according to the principle that those who have more should disarm. Our general aim is that both sides reduce the volume, arms, and structure of the armed forces to the level of incapability to attack. What "dangers" will be left then?

By the way, Woerner's missile demand is a direct affront to Chancellor Kohl who affirmed his opinion at the NATO Council meeting in Brussels that he sees no need for a decision on "modernizing" tactical weapons. Alfred Dregger, chairman of the CDU/CSU Bundestag group, stressed: Rearmament in order to replace what is eliminated in the ranges of more than 500 km by missiles of a range below 500 km, is not to be taken into consideration on any account. And he added: In this respect the two German states have the same interests.

This is true. It is really our concern to get from the art of warfare to the art of preventing war. However, this art does not consist of deploying new missiles but of taking away all the fiendish stuff without delay. Anyone who wants to exclude war and make Europe more secure for peace has to advocate a dialogue, treaties, and practical disarmament steps in all fields.

Leipzig International Trade Fair Continues

More Contracts Concluded
AU172128 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 16 Mar 88 p 1

[Text] Leipzig (ND)—On the third day of the Leipzig Fair GDR foreign trade enterprises again signed extensive export and import agreements with partners from all over the world. Enterprises in the metallurgical sector, for example, agreed on extensive imports of metallurgical products with the Soviet foreign trade association Promsyrimport for the second half of 1988. This includes among other products hot rolled strip [warm-band], shipbuilding plates, wire rods, steel tubes, and rolled sheet metal for the GDR industry. The GDR metallurgical processing industry will also deliver products to the USSR in the second half of 1988.

In the presence of Dr Rudi Georgi, minister of machine tool and processing machinery building, and Michel Noir, minister of foreign trade of the French Republic, the general managers of the GDR foreign trade enterprises Machine Tools and Tools Export Import and of the French Renault-Toyoda enterprise concluded important contracts for the mutual supply of machine tools. Under this agreement the "Fritz Heckert" Combine in Karl-Marx-Stadt will supply equipment for the manufacture of lathes and processing centers. The GDR will receive from France highly automated equipment for the flexible automation of production in the sphere of metal-cutting manufacture in machine building.

The Technocommerz foreign trade enterprise agreed on the export of pumps and compressors to partners in Poland and the CSSR. A contract on the delivery of diesel engines and generators for the Soviet ship-building industry for the year 1989 was concluded with the Soviet Sudoimport foreign trade enterprise.

Extensive export contracts were also signed by the Polygraph foreign trade enterprise: In 1989 it will supply book binding and cutting machines to Great Britain. Swedish customers will procure sheet-fed offset printing machines from the VEB Polygraph Printing Machine Works Planeta, and the Printing Machine Works in Leipzig will supply a "Zirkon Supra 660" web-fed printing machine to an FRG enterprise before the end of the year.

A special device from the series of high-precision products for remote sensing on earth will be exported by the Carl Zeiss Combine in Jena to the State Surveying Institute in India.

The German foreign trade enterprise agreed on the delivery of pharmaceuticals to Angola and Afghanistan.

The VEB "Fritz Selbmann" Gas Combine Balck Pump and the Japanese Mitsui Mining Company Limited enterprise will strengthen cooperation in the field of science and technology. A protocol signed in Leipzig on Tuesday [15 March] provides for the joint development of highly active cokes from brown coal and their application in the purification of exhaust gases, exhaust steam, and waste water.

More Meetings With Foreign Officials
AU180845 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 16 Mar 88 p 3

[Editorial report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 16 March on page 3 carries seven reports, ranging from 50 to 350 words, on meetings between GDR politicians and foreign officials at the Leipzig Fair on 15 March.

The first a 350-word report, covers a meeting between GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil and his French counterpart Michel Noir, during which an increase in the exchange of goods was discussed. The talk was reportedly attended by Christian Meyer, GDR deputy foreign trade minister; Francois David, chairman of the Joint France-GDR Commission; and Joelle Timsit, French ambassador to the GDR.

The second report (200 words) is on the meeting between GDR Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil and Yuriy Koshin, member of the Soviet Government delegation at the Leipzig Spring Fair and USSR deputy minister of foreign trade, during which topical tasks concerning the development of the 1988 exchange of goods were discussed. The same report also deals with the meeting between Gerhard Beil and Dr Jose de la Fuente, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Republic of Cuba. The interlocutors reportedly discussed the state of trade relations and measures for the realization of mutual supplies through 1990.

The third (100 words) reports on cooperation talks in the sphere of computer technology and other electronic components between the GDR and Bulgaria, held by Felix Meier, GDR minister of electrical engineering and electronics, and Minister Ivan Tenev, chairman of the Elektronika Association of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The fourth report (150 words) is on a meeting between Rudi Georgi, GDR minister of machine tool and processing machinery building, and Fanta Belay, minister of industry of Socialist Ethiopia, which centered on GDR supplies to Ethiopia in the sphere of textile machine building. Fanta Belay also discussed the development of trade relations, the dispatch of GDR specialists to Ethiopia, and cooperation in industrial projects with Hans-Joachim Lauck, GDR minister of heavy machine construction and installation construction.

The fifth (60 words) reports talks on expanding economic cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Uganda, particularly in the field of medical and laboratory technology, conducted by Gerhard Tautenhahn, GDR minister of general engineering, agricultural machinery, and vehicle building, and George Kanyehamba, minister of commerce of the Republic of Uganda.

The sixth report (60 words) is on the meeting between Claus Gaedt, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, and representatives of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, on further expansion of economic relations between their two countries.

The seventh (50 words) reports talks on the "development of bilateral economic relations and trade-promoting measures during the 1988-89 period," held by Wilhelm Bastian, GDR deputy minister of foreign trade, and Luis Malpica de la Madrid, vice president of the Mexican Foreign Trade Bank.

Fair Assessed at USSR Embassy Reception
LD172147 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1828 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (ADN)—During a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin, Werner Jarowinskiy, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee said the meetings at the Leipzig Fair were "an indispensable element of our fraternal cooperation with our biggest and most important partner, ally and closest friend." The reception was given by USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov in honor of the Soviet government delegation to the Leipzig Spring Fair led by Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

Werner Jarowinsky said that the coordination of economic plans, the long-term programs, agreements, and accords concluded, and their strict realization are of major importance. It is in the interests of both countries,

brings both sides benefit, and at the same time serves to strengthen the socialist community as a whole to steadily continue along this path.

A high degree of stability, reliability, dynamism, efficiency, and continuation of vitally important traditional lines of development are important attributes of the close cooperation between the GDR and the USSR in science, technology, and production, the GDR politician said. He pointed out that nearly one in three persons employed in GDR science and research is working on developmental projects agreed within the framework of cooperation with the USSR. Over 170 government programs and agreements at ministerial level, and 33 programs related to cooperation in individual economic branches are aimed at the joint development and production of modern products and technologies. The exhibits, and top products of Soviet Industry, Soviet engineering, electrical engineering and microelectronics aroused a keen interest in the GDR and among many foreign visitors.

Igor Belousov underlined the increased influence of the Leipzig Fair as a center of international trade and political dialogue. He underlined his certainty that the GDR people, under the leadership of the Party of the working class, will continue to successfully implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress, and in so doing can always rely on the support of the Soviet people and the CPSU.

Stoph, USSR's Belousov Discuss Cooperation
LD171740 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1456 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (ADN)—On Thursday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Igor Belousov, deputy chairman of the USSR council of ministers. He is heading the Soviet Government delegation to this year's Leipzig Spring Fair.

During the exchange of views, conducted in friendly harmony, the parties to the conversation expressed their satisfaction with the deepening of the economic and scientific-technological cooperation between enterprises and institutions of the GDR and the USSR, which is also expressed in the conclusion of important contracts during the fair. The ongoing unification of resources contributes toward strengthening the position of the socialist community of states and toward emphasizing their peace offensive.

The guest evaluated the negotiations conducted by his delegation with GDR partners as very successful and mutually beneficial. In the combines visited, he was able to convince himself of the high scientific-technological and quality level which the GDR has achieved in the development and application of microelectronics and computer technology, in the refining of raw materials to a high grade and in the sphere of automatization. At the same time, many points for starting further research and

production cooperation, as well as trade between the two countries have emerged. The two sides stressed that it is right to exhaust the far reaching possibilities in the spirit of the decisions of the 11th SED Party Congress and the 27th CPSU Party Congress to raise economic performance strengths, and to realize consistently with higher efficiency the agreements made between the two countries.

Taking part in the meeting was Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for science and technology. Also present was Vyacheslav Kochemasov ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR in the GDR.

Kessler Receives USSR's Tretyak 17 Mar
LD171112 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1011 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (ADN)—Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee and GDR minister of national defense, received on Thursday Army General Ivan Tretyak, deputy commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces and commander in chief of the Air Defense Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states. Taking part in the meeting at the Defense Ministry were the heads of the air forces and air defense of the fraternal armies, including Colonel General Wolfgang Reinhold, GDR deputy minister of national defense.

During the friendly meeting, the interlocutors stressed the great responsibility of the allied armed forces for the protection of peace and the safeguarding of the security of the socialist countries. In this spirit, the proven class and arms alliance of the armies of the USSR, the GDR, and the other Warsaw Pact states, was being strengthened incessantly, and the combat force and battle-readiness required for defense were being ensured at all times, Army General Kessler stressed.

Present at the conversation were Deputy National Defense Ministers Colonel General Fritz Streletz and Colonel General Horst Bruenner [rank as received] as well as Colonel General Vladimir Meretskoy, representative of the commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces in the GDR National People's Army.

PRC Officials View Relations With GDR
AU171422 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 16 Mar 88 p 3

[ND Interview with Wen Shizhen, vice governor of the Liaoning Provincial People's Government, in Leipzig; date not given: "Things are developing well between the GDR and China"]

[Text] ND: How do you evaluate the level of relations between the GDR and the PRC?

Wen Shizhen: My visit is intended to contribute to the extension of the cooperation between our two countries and to study experiences in the work of socialism in the GDR. In 1986 Erich Honecker was in our country. Last year our general secretary, Zhao Ziyang, paid a return visit to the GDR. I think it is of historic importance that lately things have been developing all and dynamically between our two peoples.

ND: What impression have you gained during your visits to Rostock, Jena, and now to Leipzig?

Wen Shizhen: I was very pleased to see how consistently the course of unity of economic and social policy is pursued in the GDR. The GDR is an excellent example of how reserves can be opened up under socialist conditions. This is the only explanation for the fact that, as far as the population's standard of living is concerned, your country is also internationally in the forefront.

SED Delegation Visits Mongolia

AU171620 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 16 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] Ulaanbaatar (ADN)—A SED Central Committee delegation led by Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, arrived in Ulaanbaatar on Tuesday [15 March]. The delegation was warmly welcomed at the international Bujantuchaa Airport by Tserendashiyn Namsray, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, and Tserenpilyn Balhaajab, secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party. Kurt Hager will be attending a meeting of secretaries for ideological questions of the Central Committees of communist and workers parties of socialist countries in Ulaanbaatar. The delegation also includes Klaus Gaebler, member of the Central Committee; Guenter Heyden, director of the Marxism-Leninism Institute attached to the Central Committee and member of the Central Auditing Commission; as well as Gregor Schirmer, deputy director in the Central Committee.

Committee Protests RSA Executions

AU171153 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 16 Mar 88 p 1

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The GDR Solidarity Committee sharply protests against the planned execution of the "Sharpeville Six" and has requested the UN Anti-Apartheid Committee to do everything within its power to prevent the debit account of the South African racist regime is being further increased by the execution of innocent men and women. In a letter signed by Kurt Seibt, president of the GDR Solidarity Committee, to Joseph N. Garba, chairman of the UN special committee, the Solidarity Committee affirms anew its solidarity with all democratic forces in South Africa that fight against fascism. [passage omitted]

Afghan Politburo Member Meets Press

AU171357 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 15 Mar 88 p 6

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Afghanistan has fulfilled all conditions for the successful conclusion of the indirect Geneva negotiations with Pakistan, stated Najmuddin Kawiani, politburo member and secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee at an international press conference in Berlin. The politician recalled the decision agreed upon by the Governments of the USSR and Afghanistan to withdraw the limited Soviet troop contingent within 9 months, the first half of it in the first 3 months, if the outside interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan stops. It does not contribute to the political solution in the region if the Geneva talks are burdened with new preconditions. The Afghan people expect that the Pakistanis will be guided by reason and sign the documents agreed upon.

Najmuddin Kawiani characterized the policy of national reconciliation as an important stage of the Afghan revolution. This course is widely supported by the people and by large parts of the opposition. An expression of this is the return of 120,000 refugees to their homeland, the change of 40,000 armed opponents to the government's side, and the cooperation of 6,000 opposition members in the Commissions of National Reconciliation.

The basic idea of National Reconciliation is the involvement of all social powers in the solution of his country's problems, Kawiani stressed. For example, last year four additional parties were registered, among them the Islamic People's Party of Afghanistan.

Krenz Meets with KPOE's Silbermayr

LD171720 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1410 GMT 17.-4 88

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar ADN—Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, Thursday met Walter Silbermayr, Politburo member and secretary of the Austrian Communist Party Central Committee, for a friendly talk. The two sides stressed the good state of fraternal relations between the two parties, which are being further developed and deepened on the basis of the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and Franz Muhri, chairman of the KPOE, on 30 November last year.

Egon Krenz and Walter Silbermayr concurred that a change for the better was becoming noticeable in international relations. In view of these positive signals and at the same time the contrary trends which cannot be overlooked, the active cooperation between the communist and workers' parties as well as all peace-loving forces in the struggle for disarmament and detente continued to gain in importance. The early withdrawal of Soviet

shorter-range missiles from the territory of the GDR and CSSR again underline the constructive and credible nature of socialist peace policy, it was stated.

On behalf of the KPOE, Walter Silbermayr supported the GDR'S proposal to convene an international meeting for nuclear weapons-free zones in Berlin. Taking as his starting point Erich Honecker's speech to the first secretaries of the SED Kreis [district] Executives, Egon Krenz informed the Austrian guest about the SED's strategy in the further shaping of advanced socialist society in the GDR. Walter Silbermayr reported on the committed activity of the KPOE in the country's peace movement, for the protection of Austria's neutrality, and for the safeguarding of the working people's social and democratic rights.

The two sides underlined their parties' firm determination to work for the joint struggle for peace, disarmament, and social progress.

Felfe Receives Lao Official 15 Mar
AU171714 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND
in German 16 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Tuesday [15 March] Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of SED Central Committee, received a delegation from the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] headed by Inpong Khai-gnavong, member of the LPRP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the International Relations Committee, for a talk. Werner Felfe briefed the Lao visitors on the SED's policy in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and spoke about topical tasks in the struggle for disarmament and the safeguarding of peace, and in the further shaping of the developed socialist society, as outlined by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, at the meeting with the first kreis secretaries. He expressed the SED's full support for the constructive policy of the LPRP aimed at peace, stability, and good neighborliness in Southeast Asia. The GDR will continue to provide manifold assistance in the construction of socialism, Felfe pointed out.

Inpong Khai-gnavong spoke about the great efforts by the Laotian Communists in fulfilling the tasks set by the Fourth LPRP Congress. He stressed the joint responsibility of both parties to contribute to strengthening peace

and paid tribute to the SED's initiative to convene an international meeting for nuclear-free zones in Berlin in June 1988. He conveyed thanks to the SED for the internationalist support it provides at all times to the LPRP and the Lao people.

The interlocutors reaffirmed their parties' readiness to expand and strengthen the mutual relationship of trust.

The meeting that was characterized by fraternal affinity between the two parties was attended by Vannvong Panya, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Lao People's Democratic Republic in the GDR.

Stoph Meets With Iraqi Minister
LD172150 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1757 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Berlin, 17 Mar (ADN)—Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Dr Mundhir Ibrahim al-Shawi, the Iraqi minister for higher education and scientific research [title as received], on Thursday. The two sides stressed that the preservation of world peace and the promotion of all efforts to achieve disarmament on earth are of vital importance for the future of all mankind. Willi Stoph stressed that now, after the conclusion of the historic treaty between the USSR and the United States liquidating their medium-and shorter-range missiles, what matters is to stabilize and continue the process of nuclear disarmament. Hence, the GDR doggedly continues its active work to achieve the comprehensive peace program of the socialist states. It has consistently supported the creation of a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical weapons-free zone in Central Europe and the prevention of the militarization of space.

Willi Stoph expressed his deep concern over the recent escalation in the 7-year war between Iraq and Iran. Since the outbreak of the conflict, the GDR has advocated the fastest possible peaceful settlement, considering the legitimate interests of both peoples. The GDR continues to regard the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 598 as the suitable means to end the war between the two states and stabilize the situation in the Gulf region.

The Iraqi guest paid tribute to the GDR initiatives to improve the international climate, and in this connection he welcomed its initiative toward holding an international meeting on nuclear-free zones. Minister al-Shawi set out Iraq's position on the conflict with Iran. He reaffirmed his country's assent to UN Security Council Resolution 598.

Kadar on Domestic Situation, Party Conference
LD172262 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian
1830 GMT 17 Mar

[Interview with MSZMP General Secretary Janos Kadar by unidentified correspondent during visit to Tungsram company offices in Budapest on 17 March—recorded; no video available]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] In the past weeks, days, Comrade Kadar, you have been seen in very many places. You have been to the Budapest Party Committee and to your immediate constituency of Angyalfoeld; you then travelled to the provinces, and at Fehervar you met the representatives of three counties; then at the National Council of Producer Cooperatives you met the agricultural leaders and now finally, here in the Tungsram, you have met the industry leaders. I think, and it is not just me who thinks this, for you yourself have also said so—that these personal encounters paint a different picture of the country from the picture one can deduce merely from written reports. So that, my first question is: What success have these visits had? What, for Comrade Kadar, is present-day Hungarian reality like, and what is the party membership's opinion about it?

[Kadar] Well, first of all, I would like to say that for those of us who work in the party central office, there are, in reality, three questions at the focus of the daily tasks: The satisfactory accomplishment of the national economy tasks for the year 1988, which is now worthy of especially great attention, because we are working with a modified system, which is also influenced by these two new tax systems—that is the first central task. This will be a very important year, for us to be able to advance. One of the other tasks is, well, we are dealing with the party's leading role, and with the operation of its social policy organs and institutions. The third one is that we are preparing for a party conference.

Now, I would like to mention that, contrary to certain suppositions, the Central Committee has a very good system of information. Here for many, many years, good things and bad things, all things, have been passed on to us. But it is all one thing: And, well, I am the kind of person who likes to hear all this directly, too. That is why I had the idea of these informal discussions and meetings, so that I could hear live and see eye-to-eye, the people's faces, what things concern them.

A peculiar characteristic of these discussions is that there is no agenda, no resolution here; here we do not declare party decisions; here we inform one another about problems, about who is preoccupied with what; and at all events, one expresses some kind of opinion. I know that the question was also raised here of why there are not more briefings about these meetings and what is discussed at them. I think I can reply to this very simply: The reason is that we have not been passing resolutions, we have not been talking about decisions, rather there has been an informal personal exchange of views. And the

other thing is that we have not been discussing anything secret here. We have been talking about things with which every socially active person of the country is dealing every day.

For me these meetings provide a lot. I am meeting the responsible persons of various fields, and their views and their understanding, their contributions to the issues and their situation reports, help me a great deal. Here, naturally, we usually speak about the situation: What is the situation, what is the mood. Here I would like to say that, in my view, in Hungary there is no crisis in any sense whatever. We do have big and difficult problems, big and difficult tasks which we have to resolve with consistent, steady work. The tasks we have cannot be resolved in 5 minutes. A certain change in the work, in the tackling of issues, brings with it problems in itself.

So my impression is that—well, today's meeting, for example, has been fairly significant, because I have met the leading representatives of significant enterprises of Hungarian industry. My impression is that the actual situation is better than the mood, and it is better, excuse me for saying so, than it is being portrayed in the mass media.

One of the people who spoke here, mentioned something which, by the way, I too thought I would mention, that there is a fashion here now. Now everyone is brave, everyone is renewing, they find fault, they criticize. This is very bearable. But there is also a kind of pessimistic attitude to things to which I wanted to refer with an example. There was a soccer match here yesterday—Hungary versus Turkey. On the part of both teams, this was quite clearly a friendly match—they were both struggling with team selection, and that is that.

Now, I open my daily newspaper, the Hungarian newspaper with the biggest circulation—I do not want to name it—and on the sports page, I see the following in thumb-sized letters: Close to Mohacs. [scene of Hungarian defeat by Turks in 1526] Well, I said, what does this have to do with a friendly soccer match? This is the fashion now. National problem, tragedy, everything is in crisis—this is not so, it is not so.

I would like to mention that these people here, themselves and in the name of their workers, soberly and moderately complained that this is not their main worry. But they say that the working people do deserve a bit more attention from the mass media, for they also exist and comprise the majority, and work with good results.

Well, here for example, I met industrial workers. It is a question of the familiar problems, that as a consequence of the endowments of the Hungarian PR, we have to work in a great international sphere, economically too. Of course we operate politically too. Well, almost one-half of the national income is realized in international trade, and this is a central question for us. Now, the demand is that we should produce products which are

useful, economically advantageous, of a consistent quality, and competitively priced in international markets. Now, I say that there are demands both in the socialist market, and in the domestic market, which we must satisfy.

For example, I took part in a part of today's session at Parliament. Agriculture and Food Minister Comrade Vancsa said that we must stop differentiating between three kinds of markets: the domestic market, the socialist market, and the capitalist market. The quality requirements are valid for all three markets; at home, in the socialist world, and in the capitalist world; we can only prosper with continuously good quality and satisfactory goods. Now, here it must be said that the leaders of industry have brought up many problems which constitute their complaints. For example they said that the economic regulators should be stable. They are right about this, but also for stable economic regulators, certain conditions are necessary, and we are working to achieve this; the industrial enterprises should also be able to make plans for several years. We will solve this matter.

However, at the same time, I also mean this for the economic regulators the industrial leaders complained about and objected to—under the same economic conditions, enterprises do not work equally. There are those which can ship modern products at a satisfactory price, to socialist and nonsocialist markets—we have companies which are known worldwide. The number of these industrial enterprises which are working in the right direction is slowly increasing, and it would be a good thing if public opinion was also given information about this.

For example, among the industrial enterprises, somebody also mentioned the miners. Well, let a good word be said about them sometimes, for these miners do work, and they do not have easy work, but they fulfill their obligations honorably. They also complained about the mass media over this.

Now regarding myself, I dared to say here that the people's economic plan for last year already shows, not yet to a satisfactory degree, those progressive economic endeavors for which many industrial enterprises are consciously endeavoring, and they are working with good results. They can produce sought-after products which are useful for the Hungarian PR. Sometimes mention must be made of this, too. We would like it if this direction carried on further.

Now, regarding the party conference, in my view—of course, I cannot say anything here, after all, the party conference is yet to be held. What needs to be done is to strengthen the Hungarian People's Republic, its stable foundations, its achievements, the results we have attained up to now, and to develop them further in every sphere, because we have achieved some things.

Now, the world is concerned with the process of renewal—whose best known name is the Soviet word perestroika—which is taking place in the socialist world. In the end it will achieve a breakthrough and will result in a renewal in the practice of the socialist world. It will also lead to an improvement in the international situation, because the first and foremost characteristic of this renewal, everywhere—in the Soviet Union, in China, in many socialist countries—is reality, that is, being cognizant of the real situation in the spheres of internal construction and in international questions alike, and the adjustment of policies to that reality.

As you can see, this Soviet approach has already brought results, the Washington agreement relating to two types of nuclear weapons; to which I want to add that this required a certain realism from the U.S. leadership as well, and it was there; this was the only way in which agreement could have come about, after all, there is no other way of reaching international agreements. But the basic stance represented by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact is characterized first and foremost by realism. It takes the mutual security of all sides as its point of departure, that is, the lower and verified level of armaments.

The conclusion that I draw from this is that the endeavors which the Hungarian People's Republic has been making for a good many years by now have become acknowledged, and we are in the mainstream of the renewal of socialist practice, so that we can reach a higher stage of socialist construction. We can have confidence that international tension will lessen and that peace will strengthen to some extent, this is also favorable to us internationally, and the rest depends on our work at home.

Now this is the way I view this party conference, which in itself cannot solve the questions—after all, a party conference is not able to produce high-quality competitive goods at the right price and capable of being sold in any market. Further, changing and developing the political structure is a process that requires time; it cannot be determined in a moment. But the congress [as heard] can be expected to provide the appropriate evaluation of the situation and orientation for future action.

As far as I am personally concerned, I see the basic issue in the political structure in that we have institutions, not bad ones, which we must strengthen and further develop their practice, so that each institution could work in accordance with its function. In other words, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party should work first and foremost as a political party, the National Assembly should be the paramount legislating organ of the country—it should evaluate the ideas of the government, while the government should govern. The trade union should carry out its own task, the youth organization its

own task, the Patriotic People's Front its own task, and all the social organizations should do their own jobs. This would be desirable, if we could carry this out in practice.

I have great confidence that this conference will be able to provide the appropriate directions, and I am also optimistic about the solution of the problems, because I have in mind that we have a party which has become strong in the struggles, there is a Hungarian public opinion which has lived through many things and is politically experienced; our people have become more mature and are not minors, as it was once thought, even though they were not minors then either; we have the appropriate social institutions, which are capable of changing their practices in line with the new requirements. These are the first impressions of today's conversation as far as I am concerned. I sincerely thanked the organizers and all of the speakers for what they had done for the success of this meeting, and I am leaving with the good feeling that this informal conversation was useful and, let me repeat, I recommend it to others as well. The main thing is to hold informal exchanges, without a special agenda, without wanting to decide on anything; this helps a great deal in reaching understanding, so that we mean the same thing when we speak about something and so we all act accordingly. Let me thank you for having given me an opportunity to say this here.

Peace Body Views Alternative Military Service
LD172128 Budapest MTI in English
1910 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 17 (MTI)—On Thursday at the proposal of the National Peace Council a conference was held at its headquarters on the questions of young people who refuse armed military service on grounds of conscience and who look for solutions. At the meeting representatives of the Ministry of Defence, the State Office for Church Affairs, the CYUH [as received], the Peace Movement and the churches and experts and citizens initiating the introduction of the alternative service, participated.

The participants unanimously concluded that this problem, which is present in the society, should be dealt with, and to this end—due to its openness—the peace movement is one of the most appropriate forums. At the meeting a constructive debate of differing opinions were pursued, no unified point was developed and therefore the common thinking is to be continued in similar democratic

form. At the same time it was concluded that it is possible to find a domestic solution in this question which meets the requirements of all interested parties, which is in agreement with the interests of the Hungarian society and the obligations of Hungary as an ally and which does not provoke unreconcilable conflict of conscience for the individual. Several detailed proposals were made on the alternative service, which will be passed on to the competent state organs.

Army Plane Crashes in Training Maneuvers
LD172348 Budapest MTI in English
2256 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Budapest, March 17 (MTI)—On Thursday one of the planes of the Hungarian People's Army crashed during its training maneuvers due to a technical failure. The pilot landed unharmed. The wreckage of the plane damaged the Dombóvár-Kaposvár Railroad line. The Hungarian state railroads took measures to restore the line.

Polish Clerical Delegation Visits
AU172023 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian
14 Mar 88 p 7

[Unattributed report: "Polish Clerical Delegation Visits"]

[Text] A delegation of the Polish Pax Association visited Hungary between 11 and 13 March at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Hungarian Catholic Bench of Bishops. Dr Zenon Komender, deputy chairman of the Council of State and chairman of the Pax Association, held talks on the new possibilities inherent in the cooperation under way with the Opus Pacis organization. The delegation was received by Primate Dr Laszlo Paskai, archbishop of Esztergom and chairman of the Hungarian Catholic Bench of Bishops. The delegation also paid a visit to the State Office for Church Affairs and met with Deputy Chairman Peter Bugar.

Grosz Receives Greek Culture Minister
LD171631 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
0900 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Prime Minister Karoly Grosz has received Greek Culture Minister Melina Merkouri in the Parliament building. The talk was attended by Culture Minister Bela Koepeczi and Emmanouil Kalpadhakis, Greek ambassador to Budapest.

Arbitration Agreement Signed With U.S.
AU181108 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
16 Mar 88 p 8

["An Agreement on Cooperation in International Arbitration"—PAP headline]

[Text] PAP Vienna—An agreement on cooperation in international arbitration between Poland and the United States was signed in the Austrian capital on 15 March. On the Polish side, the document was signed by Tadeusz Zylkowski, president of the Chamber of Foreign Trade; and on the American side by Robert Coulson, president of the American Association for Economic Arbitration [Stowarzyszenie do spraw Arbitrazu Gospodarczego].

The Austrian Chamber of Trade was also a party to the signing because Vienna has been chosen as the place to settle economic disputes between Poland and the United States.

It ought to be stressed that the talks on this agreement lasted several years. Their positive outcome is of significance to both sides, for it will ensure greater confidence between the partners during the settlement of disputes. Twenty-one arbitrators have been appointed to settle them—seven each from Poland, the United States, and Austria.

Marian Krzak, PPR ambassador to Austria; and Henry Grunwald, U.S. ambassador to Austria; took part in the signing ceremony.

Solidarity Activists Threatened With Jail
AU171301 Paris AFP in English
1249 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 17 (AFP)—Three Solidarity activists were warned Thursday that they faced criminal charges unless they stopped their activities in the National Executive Commission, the underground labor movement's leadership, according to a dissident source.

The source said it was likely that similar warnings were given to the other eight members of the commission, which is known in Poland as KKW.

Wladislaw Frasyuniuk, who reportedly dodged a team of policemen last weekend to attend a KKW meeting chaired by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, was arrested, taken to a police station in Wroclaw, southwest Poland, and told he faced imprisonment if he continued his work in the KKW.

Two other members, Stanislaw Weglarz and Janusz Palubicki, were similarly warned in the cities of Lublin, eastern Poland, and Poznan, in the south, the source said.

Meanwhile, a dissident source disclosed that an imprisoned former Solidarity leader, Jan Andrzej Gorny, had been on a hunger strike since February 1.

Mr. Gorny, who had played a prominent role in Solidarity during the early 1980s, is protesting the conditions of his detention, particularly inability to receive mail and see his daughter and ex-wife.

He was sentenced to 18 months in jail in January for using false identity papers.

Further Reports on Warning
LD171803 Hamburg DPA in German
1656 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—The police on Thursday warned three leading members of the banned Polish trade union Solidarity not to continue their "illegal activity." Opposition circles have reported that the police question Wladyslaw Frasyuniuk of Wroclaw, Janusz Palubicki of Poznan, and Stanislaw Weglorz of Lublin about the last session of the Solidarity executive commission. They were threatened with criminal proceedings if they continued their activities in the top Solidarity body.

A 15-member Solidarity founding committee at the "Andaluzja" coal mine has applied for the registration of the union at enterprise-level at the Katowice regional court. Up until now, numerous previous registration applications from various enterprises throughout Poland have always been rejected.

Meanwhile, five members of the illegal Polish Socialist Party (PPS) were temporarily detained in Poznan Wednesday. All of them were released by Thursday with the exception of the PPS chief of Poznan Marek Szymkowiak.

Solidarity's Onyszkiewicz Interviewed
AU171156 Vienna KURIER in German
17 Mar 88 p 5

[Interview with Janusz Onyszkiewicz, press spokesman and advisor of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, by KURIER reporter Otto Klambauer in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] KURIER: What do Gorbachev's glasnost and perestroika mean for Solidarity?

Onyszkiewicz: It is very difficult to answer this in only a few sentences. There is one special effect which we can see and feel in our country: Jaruzelski and his team have built their legitimacy on the principle of the "lesser evil." They claim to be willing to carry out reforms—but they say they cannot do so because a group of orthodox and conservative people in the party are breathing down their necks and these orthodox people enjoy profound political support in Moscow.

Now, with all this glasnost and perestroika, he (Jaruzelski) cannot say that this group—even if it does exist—is really enjoying Moscow's support. Therefore, he is now more vulnerable to pressure from below. And this is what we want to take advantage of.

KURIER: Can you say who is in this group?

Onyszkiewicz: This is the problem! In our view this group of orthodox and conservative politicians does indeed exist. But it is not a specific group with its own identity. But there is a certain resistance (by "cement heads") in the party. After some changes in the party leadership this group no longer has a declared "leader" and has been pretty much dispersed. Thus, this group (of "cement heads") does not have a declared "identity." The existence of this group is used as a political "instrument" in Jaruzelski's propaganda.

KURIER: The Polish authorities are trying to depict Solidarity as a "movement of yesterday."

Onyszkiewicz: If we really were a "movement of yesterday," why are the authorities disquieted? Why is everything we do and say causing such a commotion? Why are we always followed by teams of secret police? Why are we not permitted to work in public and be visible to everyone?

It would be very easy for them (the Polish authorities) to reveal our alleged weaknesses by permitting us to act in public. But they do not do this—on the contrary: They do not even permit Lech Walesa to participate in a trade union congress in Australia.

KURIER: Last week you were invited by Vice Chancellor Mock to the Austrian residence in Warsaw, that is, on Austrian soil. Was this only a symbolic gesture or something more?

Onyszkiewicz: First of all, it is perhaps a sign of the Austrian politicians' being realists—because Solidarity really is a political power in Poland. It is not just a group of dissidents who dare to be of a different opinion than the authorities.

If one wants to know something about the political situation in Poland, one also has to talk to Catholic circles—and also to the people of Solidarity.

In a certain way the (Polish) authorities are forced to admit that Solidarity exists and that it will hang on. The authorities are thus receiving the painful lesson that they simply have to live with Solidarity, that they have to live with the opposition—and that they cannot do anything it. The only thing they can do is to delay the official recognition and "institutionalization" of Solidarity.

Council of Ministers 14 Mar Session

AU171303 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
15 Mar 88 p 2

[Text] PAP—On 14 March, the Council of Ministers acquainted itself with Poland's economic situation and the extent to which the 1987 Central Annual Plan had been fulfilled.

Positive structural trends continued in the economy. Output in the most highly modernized branches of industry rose twice as fast as in industry as a whole. Industrial outlay also rose faster, especially in the electrical and electronics industries. Thanks to all this, industrial output in 1987 rose by 3.3 percent, 0.3 percent more than was envisaged in the Central Annual Plan. Production earmarked for export increased by 4.9 percent, and that earmarked for the domestic market increased by 2.1 percent. The planned increase in productivity was exceeded by 2.1 percent. There was a significant improvement in economizing on materials.

The increase in the working population was similar to 1986 and amounted to about 50,000. On the other hand, significant changes occurred in the structure of employment.

The number of completed apartments increased slightly. There were changes to the construction industry's potential, in accordance with the plan. The increase in construction was low because the losses incurred during the severe winter of 1986 had to be made good during the second and third quarters of 1987.

Despite the severe and inclement weather, crops of high-yield grain and the size of high-technology cereal plantations increased. Supplies of production resources to agriculture improved.

Supplies of plant protection agents also rose by 27 percent. There was a major increase in grain yields, up to 31.1 quintals per hectare on average, in addition to which basic vegetable crops increased by over 4 percent. Despite a 3.6 percent fall in the cattle population, production of milk and milk products went up, and therefore supplies of these commodities did as well. The procurement of beef and pork was about 2 percent less than planned. The positive trends in industrial and agricultural output affected foreign trade. The foreign trade plan was overfulfilled.

The use of plant protection resources and per capita meat consumption exceeded the level envisaged in the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan. Grain production and imports were close to the level envisaged in this plan.

Performance of the Central Annual Plan was not devoid of difficulties. Per capita productivity increased more slowly in 1987 planned. The energy-intensiveness of the national product also increases by 1 percent and the

productivity of fixed assets fell by 1 percent. Despite the lower economic growth rate, material goods consumption financed out of personal incomes increased by about 2-3 percent. How the development of the material base and the rise in social services conformed to the National Socioeconomic Plan and kept up with the population increase.

The Council of Ministers also heard a report on the economic situation in February 1988. On the whole, production was greater than envisaged in the 1987 Central Annual Plan.

The Council of Ministers acquainted itself with and approved proposed changes to the functioning of the Polish health service. The profound changes to many social and economic mechanisms in recent years are creating a favorable climate for and presenting the need for a reform to the health service. The proposals presented before the Council of Ministers involve the most important problems of health care, such as general principles behind the functioning of the health service, supplies of drugs, and the availability of health benefits, whereas prevention-related problems include health care for work forces; care for mothers and children, invalids, and incapacitated persons; and the elimination of basic dangers to health. It is envisaged that the reform to the health service will involve, among other things, the provision of more funds for the health service by adding the financial resources of work establishments and foundations, plus income from services that have to be paid for. Moreover, health service premises such as hospitals and outpatients clinics will be able to accumulate financial resources on their own account. The independence of health premises will grow, while the patient's right to extensive and free medical care and services will be fully guaranteed. It is also envisaged that certain categories of medical services will be charged for on an experimental basis.

A faster and more efficient development of the pharmaceutical industry should accompany the improvements to the health service.

This year's Central Annual Plan and the 1986-90 National Socioeconomic Plan envisage a 25 percent growth in Polish pharmaceutical supplies, backed by essential drug imports, especially from the second area of payments. By building and modernizing rural health premises, the differences between urban and rural medical care and availability of services will be eased.

Emphasis will also be laid on improving health care for work forces. More industrial health premises are foreseen, permitted by a greater influx of medical cadres.

A development of the production of diet foods for sick children, easier access to medical advice, and a multi-tier system of care for new-born children will considerably improve overall care for mothers and children and help reduce infant mortality.

The proposed changes to the health service are also designed to modify the program of rehabilitation for incapacitated persons and invalids.

The Council of Ministers approved the proposed changes to the health service submitted by the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare.

Next, the Council of Ministers adopted a resolution on raising disability and old-age pensions, which supplements the decisions made on 1 February 1988.

The first installment of the higher pensions payable since 1 March 1988 to persons who were granted pensions in 1987 will go up by Z1,400. Furthermore, old age and disability pensions granted in 1983 will go up by Z2,600 zlotys in order to remove the disproportions that still exist. This increase will be paid in two installments of Z1,300 each, starting on 1 March and 1 September, and is in addition to the last installment of pension increases designed to eliminate the "old portfolio" and payable since 1 September.

Adjustments made to pensions granted after 1 March 1987 will be paid out by 31 May 1988, with suitable compensation.

The Council of Ministers adopted another directive which imposes restrictions on demands for written evidence made by offices and institutions. This applies to the sale of agricultural fixed assets, the establishment of passport fees, the payment of certain personal benefits, the protection of inventions, and the use of factory social funds. These matters will be documented without the need to obtain certificates.

The Council of Ministers approved a bill on the parceling of land. The bill will be introduced to the Sejm in April. It also adopted a directive concerning changes to the rules governing the activity of state enterprises, the right to perform overtime work, and exemption from depreciation payments into the central budget.

Agriculture Minister Views Output, Development *LD171434 Warsaw PAP in English* *1225 GMT 17 Mar 88*

[Text] Warsaw, March 17—Despite the greater efforts of farmers and last year's highest grain crops ever, which for the first time exceeded an average of 31 quintals per hectare, with vegetable output higher by over 4 percent over 1986 and by over 17 percent over the average from 1983-1985, global agricultural production fell slightly in 1987, Agriculture Minister Stanislaw Zieba has told PAP.

This fall could be of a transitional character if supplies for agriculture and food processing reach the growth rate envisaged in state plans and if the structure of investment outlays reaches the planned proportions, Zieba said and went on:

The worse economic-financial results and the significant, above-plan money growth outside agriculture have tipped the balance between the incomes of the farming and non-farming population. That is why new prices were introduced last January to strengthen the profitability of farming production.

The share of credits in the overall incomes and farming production of private farms rose from 3.4 percent in 1986 to barely 3.8 percent in 1987. This increased the incomes at the disposal of private farms by only 0.8 percent, the agriculture minister pointed out.

One should, however, remember that the fast population growth in this country is accompanied by a rapidly growing demand for food, while food, with the heavily subsidized consumption, is becoming relatively cheaper, Zieba said. Our agriculture is not only able to maintain production levels but to increase them. It must, nonetheless, be better supplied with production means. If one were to take into account the fact that agricultural production rose from 1981 at a time of significant reductions in grain and fodder imports (from 7.4 million tons in 1980 to 3 million tons in 1987), then final net agricultural production is by a quarter higher than in 1980 and by 6.5 percent higher over the average from the period between 1981-1985.

It is also worthwhile noting that agriculture posted these results recording a foreign trade surplus and that it was able to secure Poland's food self-sufficiency, planned by the Sejm program for 1990, Zieba said.

Although numerous difficulties were noted in 1987, the positive trends in agri-food products foreign trade were, nevertheless, strengthened. Trade in these goods rose faster than overall foreign trade turnover and their share increased from 11 percent in 1986 to 12.5 percent in 1987. The trade surplus in this field also grew, totalling 84 million rubles in trade with socialist countries and 173 million dollars in trade with hard currency countries in 1987, the agriculture minister said.

Michalek Discusses Farm Production, Prices
AU171741 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
15 Mar 88 p 3

[Interview with Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, by Wladyslaw Bielski: "To Be on Time Before the Spring"—date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Bielski] As usual, changes in farm prices have now intensified the discussions about farm policy. Not infrequently farmers and those connected with farming assert that farm production costs caused by higher costs of equipment outstrip increases in procurement prices and that farming is worse off as a result of those changes.

[Michalek] It is natural that farmers discuss their economic future, but one should not be dogmatic about results of price changes just a month after they have been made. After all, in farming you have to wait at least a year for plant yields and 3 years for animal yields in the case of genetic changes.

[Turski] People at rural meetings, including party meetings always argue that farm produce procurement prices have increased by 48 percent on the average, but that farm equipment prices have been more than doubled. The price of coal has increased 200 percent. Will all farmers be able to withstand this rate?

[Michalek] In global farm production, 1987 was better in relation to the 5-year period, but was worse than the record year of 1986. Farmers, let alone fruit growers, harvested and sold less produce, although they used 5 kg per hectare more mineral fertilizers, pesticides, lime, and other compounds.

In addition, the early announcement about price changes was followed by a wave of increased purchases of farm equipment in the last quarter of 1987 and last January. Compared with January 1987, during last January the purchases of mineral fertilizers increased 225 percent and of some machines over 200 percent. [passage omitted on consumer goods purchases in urban areas]

Analyses and calculations made by the Institute of Farm Economics and Food Economy and by the Ministry of Agriculture show that price changes we have made will increase farmers' incomes. However, we must continue to make careful and consistent evaluations of the income situation in agriculture so we can make various corrections if necessary. This is the principle we have adopted.

[Bielski] Can the present calculations be equally applied to all farmers? This is the most frequent question in rural areas.

[Michalek] This question denotes latent fear about the future of small farms, although small farms do not have to be lame farms. Everything depends on the program and organization of production and on its intensity and specialized character. However, it is hard to expect that a 3-hectare farm raising a cow or two and a hog or two may be able to maintain, let alone raise, its income. If this kind of farming were to be profitable for farmers as well, then food prices would have to be increased to a very high extent.

Should farmers earn the money to buy production equipment—at the prices that have now been raised—by increasing production or by increasing procurement prices? The latter measure would call for further food price hikes, and in this sense the question becomes a rhetorical one.

The new price-income policy in the economy is to encourage above all increases in productivity. As for farming, these increases differ not only in individual voivodships, but also at farms and all sectors.

[Bielski] Small farms find it more difficult to forge ahead under the present conditions. They are not always able to afford to buy, say, a set of machines.

[Michalek] Should every farmer buy a set of machines for his exclusive use? Certainly, everyone can decide and choose what to do, but this choice must always be based on profitability considerations. I have in mind specialized production, peasants' cultivation teams using jointly owned equipment, the increased use of services provided by the Agricultural Circles' Cooperatives, and cooperation between private and public-sector farms as well as between small peasant farms and industry. By the way, industry must establish closer links with gminas and rural areas because in this way additional work can be provided for the owners of small farms and their relatives and specialized farm production can be promoted in line with the needs of the local processing plants. [passage omitted on industry's production to meet agricultural needs]

[Bielski] In talking about the objectives causes of these difficulties, what we are thinking of, among other things, are disparities in the supply of production agents (those that have to be apportioned) between individual voivodships and regions.

[Michalek] Some people propose that additional resources ought to be primarily channeled to the best areas. This ought to be formulated more precisely: to those areas where it is possible that the use of these resources would result in the highest increase in output in relative terms. This applies to Ostroleka voivodship, for example, where current consumption of mineral fertilizers is 110 kilograms of nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium per hectare (whereas the national average is 192 kilogram) and where every additional kilogram of fertilizer produces relatively higher results in the form of higher yield. It is not a question of "taking" from the best, or giving something extra to those that are behind. In view of this, the expansion and modernization of industries that supply agriculture, and, above all, an improvement in the quality of production are important. The advanced stage of investment projects in the sector of the chemical industry that supplies agriculture means that there is a real possibility that production of mineral fertilizers will shortly amount to 20 kilogrammes of nitrogen-phosphorus-potassium per hectare of farmland.

[Bielski] But there is always the problem of whether these resources can be used properly...

[Michalek] The demographic situation in agriculture and countryside affects the rate at which changes can be introduced: 650,000 farmers who farm 3.5 million hectares of land are of retirement age, and 290,000 of them

have no natural heirs. In addition to this, there are farms that are run solely by women and farms that are neglected for other reasons. In all these cases progress, and thus profitability, is threatened.

[Bielski] In many cases this is synonymous with a reduction in the incomes of individual families, a reduction that sometimes borders on the social minimum.

[Michalek] Many problems of a social kind are connected with an answer to the question of the way in which the everyday problems of people farming under difficult conditions can be solved. There is a need for increased self-management organizational activity, as a result of which—by minimal taxation, for example—there would be a significant increase in funds for improving the social and cultural infrastructure in the countryside. For example, a voluntary reduction of Z1 in the procurement price of a liter of milk would make yield Z10 billion over the course of a year. This example—it is only an example and not necessarily an offer—illustrates what opportunities there also are on a macro scale in self-management and organizational work. These opportunities are not being exploited to the full.

Discussion on the subject of improving income parity also tends to reduce the issue to one of private consumption. It is, of course, the most important form of consumption, but the importance of what is known as collective consumption should not be underestimated; it is a question of improving living conditions in the countryside as a whole. The tasks of providing inspiration in this respect is, and should always be, considered an important duty for rural self-management bodies and for all those who feel that they represent agriculture, which also means primary party organizations and ZSL circles.

[Bielski] As we know, institutional steps are being taken to improve the process of achieving professional and income concentration in agriculture... These are very important in this respect.

[Michalek] Like everything in agriculture, this is connected with land. The PZPR Central Committee Politburo addressed this issue at its first session in March. Proposals for changes and improvements have been formulated with a view to speeding up the procedures involved in land transferal for those who because of age or other reasons are unable to cope with increased responsibilities. Other proposals make it easier to assume possession of land by, among other things, eliminating bureaucratic procedures, strengthening the leasehold system, and granting loans on easy terms for farming, especially for farming poorer quality land. [passage omitted]

[Text] As he was planning to write the cycle of articles entitled "Only the Wrapping Is Red," which appeared in TRYBUNA LUDU from the 17th to the 19th of this month, Jerzy Salecki probably did not expect that his thesis that the ideology of the Polish Socialist Party [PPS] created in 1892 had nothing to do with the so-called PPS which was "proclaimed in print" 15 November last year would soon be vindicated, and from a most unexpected quarter at that. I can imagine the hangover suffered by the publicity wizards from Western radio stations broadcasting in Polish, who greet every announcement of the birth of a new opposition group in Poland with a fanfare. Who would have expected that the farcical nature of that enterprise, already documented by Jerzy Salecki, would be confirmed by none other than the founding fathers themselves, that is, its top leaders?

The row within the "Supreme Council" of the so-called PPS has for some time now been the recurrent news highlight in the reports sent by Western correspondents from Poland, who are calling the development a fatal blow. Let us now get down to facts.

Jan Jozef Lipski, "chairman" of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the so-called PPS (although it is difficult to establish who elected or appointed him) issued a statement to the effect that he was resigning his position. Along with him, four other persons left the party's leading body, which altogether adds up to five out of the eight presidium members. The contentious issue was that J.J. Lipski, with his supporters, did not agree with the content of an act—neither a resolution nor a declaration—adopted by the three-strong minority within the presidium. Lipski maintained that the declaration was "of an ultraleftist and Trotskyist nature," while at the same time registering his protest against formulations defining his PPS as a "revolutionary" party.

In an attempt to explain the roots of the conflict, Western commentators have been writing at length about the generation gap. They maintain that those presidium members who have kept their mandate are more dynamic and more "revolutionary" than J.J. Lipski and his men. In response to this, as he was resigning, "chairman" Lipski addressed his three allegedly radical former associates thus: "The activities of certain members of the PPS Supreme Council showed signs of manipulations of a conspiratorial nature."

And so the bubble burst! J.J. Lipski, for many years a pillar of the so-called "democratic opposition" in Poland, this time blasted his three rivals without as much as batting an eyelid. It is not hard to guess who this "address" is aimed at. The three rivals of the former chairman are Jozef Pinior, Piotr Ikonowicz, and Andrzej Kowalski. The rules of this particular game of blocks are especially transparent in the case of Jozef Pinior. As his birth certificate attests, he could not have been a member, much less an activist, of the Polish Socialist Party

either before 1939 or after 1945. Nevertheless, in J.J. Lipski's PPS he was straightaway nominated deputy chairman, that is, given the second place from the top in the party hierarchy. Surely a phenomenon like this had never occurred before in the history of the socialist movement!

In anticipation of making a move upward to the top rung within the party, Jozef Pinior issued a statement declaring that the accusations of conspiracy were a pathetic figment of "colleague Lipski's" imagination and that Lipski, along with the four other "colleagues who resigned their positions in the Presidium of the Supreme Council, failed to have sufficient faith in socialism."

And that is the next bubble that burst, quite as big as the first one. Colleague Jozef Pinior from Wroclaw has ousted colleague Jan Jozef Lipski and his supporters out of the struggle for power in the so-called PPS. Pretending that there was no dirty work behind the scenes, Pinior issued a declaration, addressed to interested parties in the West, in which he stated that the PPS remained "open to those colleagues who left the executive body."

How much is this declaration worth? Let me remind you that the ephemeron with the PPS badge lasted somewhat less than 3 months. It was, in any case, not the first and probably not the last conflict that breaks up these illegal groups. The increasingly sharp divisions and factions are by now the order of the day and cannot be simply swept under the carpet. The game of keeping up appearances for the sake of propaganda that is being played by antisocialist centers in the West can no longer successfully counter these tendencies. The mafia methods used in the struggle for power and position by the leaders of the illegal groups accelerate their moral decomposition and portend the beginning of the end.

Growing Interest in Satellite Television

AU171638 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish
15 Mar 88 pp 1, 7

[Staff report signed "(Con)": "Satellite Aerials Continue To Crop Up"]

[Text] A characteristic aerial, protruding high into the sky, can be discerned from afar on the roof of the building at 7 Obrzezna Street, which also houses the Main Inspectorate of the State Radio Inspection. Wladyslaw Urbanski, chief inspector of that institution, says that the aerial has been leased with auxiliary equipment from the Fuba firm.

Similar aerials continue to crop up each day all over the country, and so far the regional branches of the radio inspectorate have issued over 2,100 individual permits for the installation of satellite television equipment. Already 450 persons holding these permits watch satellite television, but other persons continue to just plan the necessary purchases. Let us recall that it is possible to buy the necessary equipment at Pewex shops or to

Poznan Paper Views Split in Socialist Party

PM171725 Poznan GAZETA POZNANSKA in Polish
24 Feb 88 p 3

[Tadeusz Dolata commentary: "Buddies From the PPS: The Idyll That Lasted 3 Months"] import it only if one holds the permit in question. Customs officers are obliged to stop unconventional electronic receiving equipment from being brought into the country.

Director W. Urbanski tells us that in principle anyone applying for an individual permit can receive it without any major difficulty.

Regulations governing the grant of individual permits are clear and accurate, and that is why it is not difficult to obtain them. Besides, the planned modifications to the relevant decree seek to reduce procedures to registering with the post office the fact that one is in possession of the necessary equipment. It is more difficult to obtain permits for, say, housing cooperatives, organizations, various clubs, and other groups of viewers.

Many people want to obtain these permits, W. Urbanski says, but at the moment we are accepting no applications. Everywhere in the world there are appropriate and generally precise regulations affecting each case of television reception by groups of persons. One reason for this is authorizing specialized firms to install such extensive equipment in Poland, to respect the international accords on the reception of programs, and to participate in footing the large bills for beaming these programs and for placing satellites in orbit.

That is why, because the public is greatly interested in viewing satellite television, primarily via collective aerials, it seems necessary to begin appropriate negotiations and to make specific decisions at the ministerial level. Extensive activities in this regard have been launched for some time now, but they should be accelerated.

Jaruzelski Meets Head of Expatriate Group

LD171619 Warsaw PAP in English
1527 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Warsaw, March 17—Poland's leader Wojciech Jaruzelski met with the president of "Polonia" association for Poles living abroad, Tadeusz W. Mlynczak here today.

Mlynczak presented matters related to the work of Polonia organizations as well as conclusions stemming from his recent visit to the United States.

Press Cited on Jews, Blank Spots, Minorities

AU171743 Warsaw POLITYKA in Polish
5 Mar 88 p 2

[From the "Press review"]

[Text] ODGLOSZY on 30 January published an interview with Mozes Finkelstein, chairman of the Mosaic Religion Association, by Eugeniusz Iwanicki. Here is an excerpt from it:

[Finkelstein] There are seven ritual kitchens in Poland: in Warsaw, Krakow, Lodz, Szczecin, Wroclaw, Legnica, Katowice, and Bielsko-Biala. These are our kosher kitchens in which every Jew, especially the lonely elderly ones, are entitled to a free, good, and fresh meal between 1300-1500! A kosher meal. It does happen that some people refuse to have free meals in our kitchens and want to pay for them. If so, then it is left to their discretion how much they wish to pay, because we have no price lists. All our kitchens issue over 70,000 midday meals. The Joint Distribution Committee is of great help in maintaining these kosher kitchens, which are part of our association's protective and charitable work.

ODRODZENIE on 20 February published a statement by W. Kowalski from Boleslawiec, who is an activist in the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy and in PRON. Here is an excerpt from it:

I am the chairman of a large branch of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy, which also includes some dozens of veterans of the [wartime] Home Army in the Wilno and Nowogrodek regions, who spent many years in the [Soviet] camps in Kolyma and Vorkuta. Today they continue to visit their relatives in Wilno and Nowogrodek territories, where they search for the graves of their comrades fallen in battles against the Germans. They keep telling me about the very sorry state of these graves, just like those in Rossa, and they keep asking me why this is so. After all, we take such excellent care of the graves of Soviet soldiers in Poland. What can I tell them?

I dedicate these remarks to the Polish commission which, as Minister Urban said, is soon to begin talks with the Soviet side on eliminating the blank spots (perhaps black spots?) in the history of our peoples and states.

POMERANIA, issue 1/88, published the following statement made by Alojzy Nagel, Gdynia, in response to the poll entitled: "Do People Speak Kashubian?": Children and young people are generally averse to and at times look with contempt at everything Kashubian. They regard it as something inferior to things Polish. Parents and grandparents rarely—very, very rarely—speak Kashubian with their children and grandchildren. In most cases grandparents know little Polish and speak to their offspring in pidgin Polish. Now when almost every household owns radio and television sets, it would be better for Kashubian children to learn good Polish from radio and television programs. That young people continue to abandon their mother tongue is most often the fault of teachers who simply forbid children to speak Kashubian, even during breaks and on the playground.

WYBRZEZE on 31 January published an interview with Professor Jerzy Tomaszewski, who is a historian, by Ryszard Socha. Here is an excerpt from this interview, which deals with attitudes toward national minorities:

[Tomaszewski] The Catholic communities do most in this regard. I know that they have a large backlog to eliminate and that their conscience is not always pure, but their present activities must be praised. The spirit of ecumenism brings various religions closer together, and this has an impact on attitudes toward national minorities. But it is a paradox that the party, which plays the role of the heir of internationalist traditions, has set aside the problem of these nationalities.

[Socha] That is why the organizations that continue to promote the spirit of so-called true patriotism, which is most aggressive in practice, have been in action for a good many years.

[Tomaszewski] Actually, every nation has its "Grunwald" [a nationalist organization] or its Rabbi Kahane, whom people in Israel often call a racist. But such organizations and people are not predominant features. They are a political periphery, but the thing is that this periphery enjoys such astonishing tolerance.

Leaders Public Appearances 9-15 Mar

AU181051 [Editorial Report] Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish from 10 to 16 March reports the following appearances of Polish leaders (date and page number given in parentheses):

The following leaders attended a 9 March meeting of the PZPR Deputies' Club: Politburo members Kazimierz Barcikowski, Jozef Baryla, Tadeusz Porebski, and Mieczyslaw Rakowski. (10 Mar, p 2)

On 9 March, Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and State Council deputy chairman, received at the Belvedere Palace Stanislaw Zaczbowski, new Polish ambassador to Mongolia. (10 Mar, p 2)

Jozef Baryla, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, attended the 11 March meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Internal Party Commission. (12-13 Mar, p 2)

Stanislaw Ciosek, Central Committee secretary, attended the 11 March talks between PRON chairman Jan Dobraczynski and outgoing GDR ambassador Horst Neubauer. (12-13 Mar, p 9) On 13 March, he received a visiting delegation from the USSR State Board of Arbitration headed by Nikolay Malshakov, chief arbiter. (14 Mar, p 2)

Manfred Gorywoda, Politburo candidate member, toured several farms in Katowice Voivodship on 9 March in order to examine output. (10 Mar, p 2) On 13 March, he attended talks with a visiting delegation from the USSR State Board of Arbitration headed by Nikolay Malshakov, chief arbiter. (14 Mar, p 2)

Janusz Kubasiewicz, Politburo candidate member, attended the 11 March meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Internal Party Commission. (12-13 Mar, p 2).

Zbigniew Michalek, Politburo candidate member and Central Committee secretary, attended the National Bee-Keepers Congress in Warsaw on 9 March. (10 Mar, p 2) On 10 March, he attended the funeral of Zbigniew Nocznicki, under secretary of state in the agriculture ministry. (11 Mar, p 2)

Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, Politburo member, attended the 12 March plenum of the Przemysl Voivodship PZPR Committee. (14 Mar, p 2) On 15 March, he visited the Vietnamese Embassy in order to sign the book of condolences on the death of Pham Hung, member of the CVP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. (16 Mar, p 2)

On 11 March, Marian Orzechowski, Politburo member and foreign minister, received Michael A. Gravino, PPR honorary consul in Catania, Sicily. (12-13 Mar, p 9)

Romanian-Guinean Joint Communiqué Issued
AU171547 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA
in Romanian 14 Mar 88 pp 1,3

["Joint Communiqué on the Official Friendship Visit of President Nicolae Ceausescu, Together With Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the Republic of Guinea" on 11-13 March 1988]

[Text] The president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, on 11-13 March 1988 paid an official visit of friendship to the Republic of Guinea at the invitation of the president of the Republic of Guinea, General Lansana Conte.

The president of the SR of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Guinea, General Lansana Conte, conducted fruitful official talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

The talks were attended: On the Romanian side by: Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the government; Ioan Totu, minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Stanca, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Petru Despot, the ambassador of the SR of Romania to the republic of Guinea; Gheorghe Sprinteriu, adviser; Dimitrie Stanescu, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ion Grigore, director at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation.

On the Guinean side by: Edouard Benjamin, minister at the Presidency for international cooperation; Major Ousmane Sow, minister of industry, trade, and handicrafts; Zainoui Abdin Sanoussi, minister at the Presidency for information, culture, and tourism; Lamine Bolivogui, minister at the Presidency for economy and finance; Kerfalla Yansane, governor of the Central Bank; Daniel Lopis, general secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Fode Coisse, the ambassador of the Republic of Guinea to the SR of Romania.

During the talks, the presidents of the two countries briefed each other on the concern with developing their own countries.

I. President Nicolae Ceausescu presented the activity that is being carried out in Romania to implement the provisions of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and of the decisions endorsed by the 13th RCP Congress and the Party National Conference. Likewise, note was made of the measures taken with a view to perfecting the whole economic and social activity and to achieving the new scientific and technological revolution and the new agrarian revolution, and of the major guidelines for developing Romania's relations of economic cooperation with other countries. In turn, President Lansana Conte presented aspects of Guinea's political and

national life, which focuses on strengthening national cohesion and mobilizing all human and material resources, with a view to implementing the objectives of the national recovery program and establishing a free society. He put a particular emphasis on the importance of international cooperation for Guinea. In this respect, the wish was expressed that Romanian economic experts should participate in the implementation of the objectives of this program.

Likewise, the leaders of the two countries made a thorough examination of ways and means to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and exchanged views on major international issues.

Examining the stage of development of the relation between the SR of Romania and the Republic of Guinea, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Lansana Conte expressed their satisfaction with the continuous development of relations between the two countries and decided that these relations should be further increased in all fields of activity, in keeping with the aspirations of the Romanian and Guinean people and in the interest of the general cause of peace, understanding, and cooperation throughout the world.

The sides highlighted the decisive role played by the summit meetings and talks, which have made an essential contribution to opening up new prospects for developing bilateral collaboration and cooperation between the two countries in the international arena.

The president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the president of the Republic of Guinea reaffirmed the concern of their countries with observing—in bilateral relations and in their relations with other countries—the principles of full equality of rights, independence and national sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual advantage, no recourse to force or to the threat of force, and respect for each nation's right to develop freely and independently, in accordance with their own wishes.

Emphasizing the importance of economic relations in the overall development of cooperation between the two countries, and taking into account the potential of their national economies, of the priorities of the programs for their socioeconomic development, and of the positive results obtained in bilateral cooperation so far, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Guinea decided to take action with a view to more intensively increasing commercial exchanges and developing economic cooperation in the fields of industry, mining, geology, transportation, agriculture, silviculture, timber processing, fishery, health, culture, and in other areas, on the basis of long-term programs that ensure stability and prospects for these relations.

The sides decided that ministries and economic bodies, organizations, and enterprises in the two countries should develop their ties, should take practical measures aimed at making better use of the existing potential, and should proceed to actions conducive to mutually advantageous economic cooperation. Likewise, the sides stressed the need to expand and diversify mutual exchanges of goods.

The presidents of Romania and of Guinea emphasized the need to increase the role and improve the activity of the Joint Commission for Economic and Technological Cooperation and decided that the next session of this useful cooperation body should be held in Conakry in 1988.

Likewise, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Guinea decided to increase various exchanges and ties between the governments of the two countries, trade unions, womens organizations, and between cultural, health, sports, tourism, and youth organizations.

During the visit, the sides signed a protocol on further developing economic and technological cooperation and economic exchanges between the SR of Romania and the Republic of Guinea.

II. Examining the international political and economic situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Lansana Conte learned with satisfaction of their identical or very close viewpoints regarding the major problems of our time.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Guinea expressed their profound concern with the dangerous course of international events, which is a direct result of the continuing arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, with the persistence of some conflicts in various parts of the world, with the worsening international economic situation, particularly the situation of developing countries, with the continuation of a policy of force and threat of force and interference in domestic affairs, and with the violation of the independence and freedom of some countries.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Guinea made note of the fact that halting the arms race, resolutely proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, is the fundamental issue in ensuring the vital right of each nation and of the whole of mankind to life and freedom.

The president of the SR of Romania and the President of the Republic of Guinea speak out most firmly for the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and believe that all the people in the world should work to implement this objective, on which the future of the whole of mankind and their own future depends.

The presidents of the two countries hailed the signing of the agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States regarding the elimination of intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles. Romania and Guinea believe that decisive actions should be taken to achieve new agreements on reducing strategic nuclear weapons by 50 percent, on halting the militarization of outer space, on completely eliminating nuclear weapons, and on endorsing new measures to eliminate chemical and other weapons of mass destruction. Likewise, it is necessary to proceed to the radical elimination of conventional weapons, of troops, and—in the appropriate proportion—of military expenditures.

The presidents of Romania and of Guinea expressed their hope that the third special UN General Assembly session on disarmament, scheduled for May 1988, will adopt a comprehensive and general program of concrete disarmament measures, under effective international control.

President Lansana Conte greatly appreciated President Nicolae Ceausescu's initiative on Romania's unilateral 5-percent reduction of its arms, troops, and military expenditure, and stressed that this measure is a significant example in the efforts toward effective progress to concrete steps on the path of disarmament.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Lansana Conte expressed their hope that during the Vienna All-European Conference for Security and Cooperation, the participants will reach appropriate agreements and understandings, which can lead to the improvement of relations of cooperation and to the endorsement of concrete confidence and disarmament measures, in keeping with the interests of the participating countries. Within this context, the leaders of the two countries supported turning the Balkans into a region of peace, cooperation, good-neighborliness, a region free of nuclear and chemical weapons, and free of foreign military troops and bases, and they expressed support for the creation of other such regions in various parts of Europe, Africa, and other parts of the world.

Examining the situation in Africa, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Guinea emphasized the achievements obtained by the African people in their struggle for freedom and national independence, for their socioeconomic development, for expanding cooperation among themselves, and for strengthening the unity of their political actions on African and on international levels.

The sides stressed the important role played by the Organization of African Unity in strengthening cooperation among African countries and the contribution this organization makes to seeking solutions to the problems of the continent, and to promoting a policy of peace and international cooperation.

Reiterating their support for the struggle of the people in western Africa to defend their sovereignty and national independence, the presidents of Romania and of Guinea firmly condemned the odious apartheid regime that oppresses the majority population in South Africa and they spoke out for the establishment, of a democratic society in that country, based on the equality of all races.

The leaders of the two countries resolutely condemned the aggressive actions of the Pretoria regime against independent frontline as well as other neighboring countries.

The presidents of Romania and Guinea reaffirmed their countries' solidarity with and support for the just struggle of the Namibian people—under the leadership of SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], their sole legitimate representative—for national independence, and condemned South Africa's actions aimed at continuing the illegal occupation of Namibia. Romania and Guinea decided to continue, together with other countries, their efforts in the international arena to bring about Namibia's immediate and unconditional access to independence, on the basis of the UN Security Council Resolution No 435.

Expressing their profound concern with the persistence and expansion of the hotbeds of tension and conflict in the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Lansana Conte spoke out decisively for seeking solutions to all interstate conflicts solely through peaceful means, through negotiations.

Examining the current situation in the Middle East, the presidents of the two countries expressed their disapproval over the repressive actions against the peaceful population in the occupied Arab territories and reiterated their support and solidarity with the just cause of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The leaders of the two countries favor the intensification of efforts to achieve overall, just, and durable peace in this region, based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and speak out for solutions to the problems of the Palestinian people by recognizing their inalienable right to self determination, including the right to create an independent Palestinian state, and by ensuring integrity, sovereignty, and security for all countries in that region. With a view to achieving these objectives, it is necessary to urgently organize a UN-sponsored international conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO, as the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, as well as of Israel and the permanent members of the Security Council.

Expressing concern with the dangerous development of the situation in the Gulf, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Lansana Conte spoke out for the withdrawal of foreign military vessels from that region, for a

complete halt of all attacks, for ensuring free navigation in this maritime region, for immediately halting hostilities between Iran and Iraq, and for finding a peaceful and negotiated solution to their problems.

Noting the deterioration of the economic situation in the world and especially of the developing countries, the president of Romania and the president of Guinea emphasized that solving international economic problems, eliminating underdevelopment, and establishing a new world economic order are imperative requirements for the peace and security of peoples. Romania and Guinea advocate the convening of an international conference within the United Nations which should be attended, with equal rights, by all developing and developed countries in order to arrive at viable solutions with a view to achieving a global settlement of the problems of underdevelopment, including the problem of foreign debts and high interest rates.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Lansana Conte stressed the importance of the Nonaligned Movement and its positive role in resolving the serious problems of the present-day world and in affirming a new democratic policy of freedom and independence, and of respect for each people's right to freely choose its socioeconomic development road.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Guinea believe that solving the complex problems of the present-day world requires the active and equal participation in the international activity of all states, irrespective of size, economic development level, or sociopolitical system, and especially the participation of the small and medium-sized countries.

Considering that the United Nations is the most appropriate international forum to democratically discuss and solve the political, economic, and social problems of the present-day world, the leaders of the two states advocated that the structures and activity of the United Nations and of other international organizations be adapted to the existing realities in the present-day world in order to enhance their role in promoting peace and international cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Lansana Conte expressed their determination to intensify cooperation between the SR of Romania and the Republic of Guinea in the international arena, within the United Nations and its specialized institutions, within the "Group of 77" and the Nonaligned Movement in order to increase their contribution to the settlement of the major problems in the present-day world, and to promote peace, security, international cooperation, and development.

During their visit to Guinea, the high-ranking Romanian guests visited sociocultural establishments in Conakry. They enjoyed a warm reception as an expression of the feelings of esteem and friendship the peoples of the two countries harbor for each other.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the Republic of Guinea expressed complete satisfaction with the new Romanian-Guinean summit meeting and with the talks and understandings arrived at. They believe that this is a fresh and valuable contribution to intensifying relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries to the benefit of the Romanian and Guinean peoples, of peace, progress, and international cooperation.

The president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed warm thanks to the president of the Republic of Guinea, General Lansana Conte, and to Mrs Henriette Conte, as well as thanks to the friendly Guinean people for the hospitality and very warm reception they enjoyed during their visit.

The president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu extended an invitation to the president of the Republic of Guinea, General Lansana Conte, and to Mrs Henriette Conte, to pay an official visit of friendship to the SR of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure. The date of the visit will be established through diplomatic channels.

The president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and the president of the Republic of Guinea, General Lansana Conte, reaffirmed their determination to work to intensify and expand cooperation between Romania and Guinea in all areas of common interest to the benefit of the socioeconomic progress of the Romanian and Guinean peoples, of increasing the contribution of the two countries to resolving the complex problems of the world, and in the interest of peace, security, and international cooperation.

Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania,

General Lansana Conte, president of the Republic of Guinea,

Conakry, 13 March 1988.

RCP Greets Syria on 'Revolution Day'
AU101721 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
8 Mar 88 p 6

["RCP Central Committee Message "On Syria's Revolution Day"]

[Text] To the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, Damascus,

On the 25th anniversary of the 8 March 1963 Revolution, we extend warm greetings to you, together with best wishes for success in your activity.

We are firmly convinced that, in the spirit of talks and understandings at the highest level, the relations of friendship and cooperation between RCP and the Arab

Socialist Ba'th Party and between Romania and Syria will continue to expand and diversify even more in the interests of our two peoples and of the cause of peace and international understanding.

RCP Central Committee.

RCP Sends Telegram to Guadeloupe CP Congress
AU160921 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
11 Mar 88 p 5

[Telegram "To the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe" from the RCP Central Committee]

[Text] On behalf of the RCP Central Committee and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, we convey warm, comradely greetings to the participants in the Ninth Congress of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe.

The Communists and the working people in Romania follow with interest the activity of the Communist Party of Guadeloupe devoted to the achievement of the unity of action of all the anticolonialist and democratic forces and to the fulfillment of the aspirations for peace and social progress of the people in Guadeloupe.

We express our belief that the relations of friendship and solidarity between our parties will continue to develop in the future, too, and we extend to you, dear comrades, wishes for complete success in the proceedings of your congress and in implementing the decisions you will endorse on this occasion.

The RCP Central Committee

Dascalescu Cable on Death of SRV's Pham Hung
AU171408 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA
in Romanian 14 Mar 88 p 5

[Text] Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the SR of Romania, has sent a cable to Comrade Vo Van Kiet, interim chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, expressing profound condolences in connection with the passing away of Comrade Pham Hung, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. He also requested that all his sympathy be conveyed to the bereaved family.

Verboncu on Applying Modern Decisionmaking
AU101612 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian
8 Mar 88 p 2

[Article by Ion Verboncu of the Academy of Economic Studies of Bucharest: "Optimal Decisions, Most Satisfactory Results"]

[Excerpts] At the current development stage of our economy, it is more than ever necessary—as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed at the RCP National Conference—to pay greater attention to the economic factors of

quality and efficiency, an area that also includes the modernization of leadership and economic management and organization. [passage omitted]

Among the main elements of the process of modernizing the leadership, the modernization of the decisionmaking system is of particular importance. [passage omitted]

Studies made by management specialists of Bucharest Academy of Economic Studies in an important number of units in Bucharest and throughout the country have revealed the existence of serious shortfalls in this field. In most cases the lack of a modern decisionmaking instrument was noted—especially at the level of the working peoples councils—where in one or another situation decisions were usually made without enough technical, economic, and scientific corroboration. From the very beginning, such decisions are doomed to failure. They generate poor quality and inefficiency in the given organizational subdivisions.

Along with this serious deficiency, the unequal participation and insufficient involvement of the members of the collective leadership bodies in formulating, corroborating, and adopting decisions of major importance was noted. [passage omitted]

Also, we must not forget another main reason for this situation, namely, the inappropriate composition of some of the working people's councils being studied, which have cadres with excellent technical training but have an extremely small number or a complete lack of economists, ergonomists, research, and educational cadres. This leads to frequent cases of decisions that are well corroborated from a technical viewpoint, but not at all or poorly corroborated from an economic viewpoint. [passage omitted]

A first step toward modernizing the collective decisionmaking process is, in our view, to improve the composition of the collective leadership bodies by more boldly promoting—along with technical cadres—the economists and other specialists in the working people's councils, given the imperative need for a better corroboration of strategic-tactical collective decisions. [passage omitted]

Another way to rationalize the collective decisionmaking process is to modernize the decisionmaking instruments used in the adoption of collective decisions by resorting to a number of advanced methods and techniques. [passage omitted]

A final way to modernize the collective decisionmaking process is to resort to a greater extent to the help of coworkers—consultations with the leadership, with intradepartment collectives, deputy directors, managers of productive and personnel departments, with information science, and so forth in order to increase the rationality of decisions. [passage omitted]

This way of rationalizing the collective decisionmaking process decisively influences the quality and effectiveness of self-management in the sense that it leads to the expansion of the participation of all working people—directly or through representatives—in the complex process of formulating, corroborating, and adopting decisions of major importance for the economic unit in which they are active.

Need for Economic Cooperation Emphasized

AU090859 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in
Romanian
3 Mar 88 p 6

[George Nicolescu article: "Equitable Economic Cooperation Without Restrictions and Conditions, a Prerequisite for Positive Relations Between States and for Progress in General"]

[Excerpts] One of the defining features of today is, undoubtedly, the constant intensification of economic interdependence between states. [passage omitted]

Despite the fact that the development of world economic cooperation on the basis of the new and unanimously recognized principles of interstate relations is a basic requirement of establishing positive relations between states and a requirement of peace and progress in general, facts prove that international trade relations and economic cooperation continue to be subject to inequitable and discriminatory practices. Indeed, of late we have witnessed a number of actions and decisions alien to this spirit, which demonstrate that the perpetuation of artificial, tariff and nontariff, obstacles, which are at variance with the interests of the development of the world economic situation, and various protectionist measures and restrictions—under various pretexts—to the access of certain countries to international markets and to using the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution have considerably contributed to the deterioration of the world exchange of material values, thus limiting the developing countries' opportunities for progress. [passage omitted]

In the realm of the discredited policy of force and interference in the domestic affairs of other states that is still promoted by some countries, the anachronistic practice of political pressure and conditions has proved to be particularly harmful. Primarily evident in the area of trade and financial relations, the use of such practices affects international economic relations, generates animosity and tension, and contributes to the deterioration of the political atmosphere, thus being at variance with the major imperatives of economic cooperation in general, and with the interests of peace, understanding, and friendship among peoples. In Romania's and President Nicolae Ceausescu's vision, making economic relations subject to certain political "concessions," and the tendency toward arbitrary and abusive interpretation of the domestic situation in one or another country and toward posing as arbiter or judge are flagrantly at variance with

the unanimously recognized norms of international law and with the very provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), signed by a great number of states. They are also at variance with the increasingly obvious efforts in the world today to promote comprehensive and equitable cooperation based on equality and mutual advantage. The fact that such practices are still used and that discriminatory barriers and practices—methods that have fully proved their harmful and inefficient nature—are still resorted to, directly or under cover, can only undermine economic relations, divert them onto an abnormal and unnatural direction, and contribute to the deterioration of international cooperation. The imperative of developing a sound and harmonious world economy requires that economic exchanges be based on the principles of equity, equality, and mutual advantage and be freed from the burden of any interference, political pressure or conditions for granting mutual advantages and long-term facilities. [passage omitted]

The development of exchanges and cooperation is not only of economic importance, but of particular political significance, since it is well-known that there is a close interaction between cooperation and peace: Peace and detente create optimal conditions to expand cooperation, while cooperation contributes to increasing trust and to strengthening peace. In this spirit Romania works with unflinching consistency to intensify mutually advantageous cooperation with all states in the world. It struggles to eliminate any kind of obstacles in cooperation and to affirm a new atmosphere favoring the achievement of the great goals of the peoples' progress and well-being. The general interests of the world that we live in imperatively require all states, large or small, developed or developing ones, to participate actively in the world economic exchange, an essential condition for the efficient and rapid development of each national economy, and to contribute to a constructive and rational solution of the problems that may arise in international relations in order to ensure, in this way, the development and prosperity of all states, an improvement in the international political atmosphere, and the building of a world of equity, progress, and peace.

Aviation Industry Achievements Reviewed
AU101902 Bucharest AGERPRES in English
1800 GMT 10 Mar 88

["New Dimensions of the Romanian Aviation Industry"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 10/3/1988—The year 1968 opened new prospects for the Romanian aviation industry. From a small number of light planes and gliders built at that time, more than 15 types of highly complex aircraft are manufactured now: jets, light and medium helicopters, utility and training crafts, motor-gliders, aircraft engines and board apparatus.

In 20 years the number of the working personnel grew more than ten times, the value of fixed assets over 16 fold, while the overall and marketable production more than 20 times. This growth produced gradually, according to priority programmes and by categories of products. They were based both on indigenous design and on licenses that incorporate top technologies. A significant leap was made through the manufacture, under British license, of the light passenger aircraft BN 2 Islander. Over 400 like planes have been built so far, which made a basis for the construction of the complex passenger courier ROM-BAC 1-11 in 1981. Another remarkable achievement is the agricultural plane IAR 827 which is manufactured in Brasov where the light aircraft IAR 823, the gliders IS 28, IS 32 and IS 39 and the motor-gliders IS 28 M2 and IS 28 B2 are also produced, which are in high demand at export. 2,000 aircrafts have been exported so far.

In the field of helicopters Romania had world priorities represented by light helicopter IAR 316 and the medium one IAR 330. It is envisaged that the integration degree should increase and new technologies develop abreast with the world's best which makes possible the manufacture of the multipurpose double-engine helicopter KA-126.

Leaders Public Appearances 6-12 March

AU122135 [Editorial Report] Bucharest AGERPRES in English reports the following public appearances of Romanian leaders during the 6-12 March period (sources given in parenthesis).

This week was marked by President Ceausescu's tour of several African countries.

On 7 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife Elena Ceausescu left for an "official goodwill" visit to the Republic of Ghana (0916 GMT 7 Mar). Upon arrival in Accra, President Ceausescu met with Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana, (1954 GMT 7 Mar), and then the Ceausescus laid a wreath at the Memorial to the Heroes, in the Revolution Square of Accra (1959 GMT 7 Mar).

On 8 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife visited the University of Ghana and residential districts in Accra (1855 GMT 8 Mar) and held "official talks" with the Ghanaian head of state (2116 GMT 8 Mar). That same day, the Ghanaian president gave a reception in honor of the Ceausescus, and both Ceausescu and Rawlings gave toasts (2052 GMT 8 Mar).

During the visit to Ghana, President Ceausescu was accompanied by Foreign Minister Ioan Totu and First Deputy Prime Minister Ion Dinca, who attended the talks between the Romanian and the Ghanaian presidents (2116 GMT 8 Mar).

On 9 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu ended his talks with the Ghanaian president (1625 GMT 9 Mar) and left Ghana for Liberia. At Monrovia Airport President Ceausescu was welcomed by Liberian President Samuel Kanyon Doe (1419 GMT 9 Mar). Upon arrival at the Presidential Palace, the two presidents exchanged speeches (1944 GMT 9 Mar). In Monrovia, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife Elena Ceausescu paid a courtesy call on President Samuel Kanyon Doe, and then the two presidents met before the official talks (2102 GMT 9 Mar). In the evening, President Ceausescu and his wife attended an official dinner in their honor by the Liberian president, and toasts were given (0713 GMT 10 Mar).

On 10 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu and wife laid a wreath at the tomb of William Tubman (1450 GMT 10 Mar), then held official talks with Liberia's President Samuel Kanyon Doe (1647 GMT 10 Mar).

On 11 March, President Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received the title of doctor honoris causa during a ceremony at the University of Liberia (0721 GMT 11 Mar), and they concluded their visit to Liberia, (1406 GMT 11 Mar) after Ceausescu and Doe had signed a joint communique (1726 GMT 11 Mar). On the same day, President Ceausescu and his wife arrived in the Republic of Guinea (1405 GMT 11 Mar) and, in the afternoon, held talks with Guinean president, Lansana Conte (2030 GMT 11 Mar). President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Lansana Conte held talks at the Nations Palace in Conakry (2040 GMT 11 Mar). In the evening, President Ceausescu attended an "official banquet" given in his honor by the president of Guinea. The two presidents proposed toasts on that occasion (2050 GMT 11 Mar).

On 12 March, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Lansana Conte had further official talks (1801 GMT 12 Mar) (1906 GMT 12 Mar). In the evening the two presidents signed a joint communique (1951 GMT 12 Mar).

On 11 March, Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received the CEMA meeting delegations in Bucharest (1831 GMT 11 Mar).

On 11 March, Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, signed a trade protocol with Liberia (1826 GMT 12 Mar), and on 12 March he signed an economic cooperation protocol in Guinea (1904 GMT 12 Mar).

On 7 March, Ana Muresan, candidate member of the PEC of the RCP Central Committee took the floor during a Bucharest meeting which marked 8 March, the international women's day (1805 GMT 7 Mar).

Briefs

New Vessels Built

Bucharest, AGERPRES, 04/03/1988—The shipbuilding enterprise in Drobeta Turnu-Severin concluded the works at the first ten ships in this year's production programme, thus the physical production was fully achieved in the set range of products. Among them, two 600-c.m. self-propelled hoppers and three 2,000-ton barges were delivered to beneficiaries in substantial advance of the contracts' terms. Another shipyard, the one in Oltenita, delivered in advance two motorships (of 3,300 and 5,000 dwt) to its foreign partners. At the same time another 3,300-dwt motorship was prepared for launching, while the hundredth 5,000-dwt motorship for export is assembling. [Text] [AU042125 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1512 GMT 4 Mar 88 AU]

Further on Gorbachev Visit to Ljubljana
AU171746 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene
1430 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] During his visit to Ljubljana, Mikhail Gorbachev, Soviet party leader, had extremely cordial and fruitful talks with workers and the leadership of the Iskra Avtomatika Plant at Stegne. Our reporter Dusan Benko covered that part of the visit:

In this short time, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev saw a part of Ljubljana and talked with the leading people at the Ljubljana Bank, but he devoted a part of his morning primarily to a visit to Iskra, the largest Yugoslav economic organization in the field of electrical engineering and electronics. Iskra is the third largest Yugoslav exporter and has been present in the USSR market for almost 20 years. Its penetration into this large East European market began a dozen years ago with the delivery of international automatic telephone exchanges—Moscow, Yerevan, Minsk, Kharkov, and some other Soviet cities received them—but it has also established other contacts with Soviet ministries and enterprises and has successfully cooperated with them in the field of automatic guidance, systems for data transmission over long-distance power lines, special technological equipment for the electronic industry, and some other systems.

In addition Iskra organized various ways of joint production cooperation on the basis of results achieved in joint scientific and technical cooperation. It has successfully realized some projects with its partners, for instance the Lju-Mo—Ljubljana-Moscow—project, or the project of scientific and technical cooperation in the field of welding.

At the Iskra Avtomatika, Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife and associates were met by Franc Sifkovic, president of the managing board, and the top leadership of the enterprise. Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Republican Executive Council, informed the guest about the economic development of Slovenia, its specific traits, successes, structure, employment, and efforts to modernize the economy.

After his explanations and answers to some additional questions by the Soviet guest, who wanted to inform himself as much as possible with the specific traits of our republic, Franc Sifkovic, president of the managing board, spoke in more detail about the development and organization of Iskra, composite organization of associated labor employing 36,000 people. Sifkovic said among other things that the present Soviet restructuring will also demand certain changes and adjustments in Iskra's cooperation with Soviet enterprises which in the future should no longer be exclusively tied to respective ministries.

After the talks, the guests inspected an exhibition of Iskra's high-technology systems and its development institute, and then drove to the Republic Square to view the panorama of Ljubljana from the top of the Ljubljana Bank tower.

Discusses Trade With Iskra Officials
LD171846 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 March (TANJUG)—The visit by Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Iskra Avtomatika factory began today just after 1000 with a discussion of some general characteristics of the economic and social life in the SR of Slovenia, and particularly on how the composite organization of associated labor, Iskra—a giant in the Slovene and Yugoslav electronics industry—works and what it produces.

As well as Gorbachev, his wife Raisa, and members of the Soviet delegation, sitting at the table in the Iskra factory were also representatives of the collective, members of the top leadership of the SR of Slovenia: France Popit, president of the republic's presidency; Milan Kucan, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium; Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Republican Executive Council; and others.

President of the Slovene Executive Council Dusan Sinigoj briefed the guest from the Soviet Union on the economic development of Slovenia and on its development plans.

Sinigoj spoke to the Soviet guests about the specific aspects of Slovenia, which is on a crossroads between cultures and differing sociopolitical systems. A part of the Slovene nation lives outside Yugoslav borders, in Italy, Austria, and Hungary.

In a way, Slovenia represents Yugoslavia's door to Western Europe, said Sinigoj. He said Slovenia is the most developed Yugoslav republic. It makes up 8 percent of the Yugoslav population, but generates almost a quarter of the country's social product, a quarter of Yugoslav exports, and more than a third of its convertible currency exports. "We have full employment," stressed Sinigoj, particularly emphasizing that 46 percent of those in employment were women.

To this, Gorbachev responded by saying that in the USSR women make a great contribution to the country's development. "We men do not recognize this," joked Gorbachev, adding that this could also be seen in the fact that there are few women in leadership positions.

Sinigoj also spoke of the efforts being made in Slovenia to restructure production, to make a transition to better quality and more complex production with highly developed technology that demands great expertise and a high degree of work organization. He mentioned electronics,

certain branches of the chemical industry—particularly good prospects. Old branches of industry still prevail in Slovenia—machine-building, the footwear industry, and textiles—that are now being directed toward the production of top quality goods with a high degree of processing, said Sinigoj.

Dusan Sinigoj said the development of the Slovene economy depends on its involvement in international trade, on the growth of its exports and imports.

We do not just think of open borders as a path for the flow of culture, ideas, and people, but also as a precondition for comprehensive economic cooperation and further economic development, explained Sinigoj.

Mikhail Gorbachev was interested in why, despite this orientation and good relations with Soviet representatives in Yugoslavia, which Sinigoj mentioned, trade between Slovenia and the USSR is lagging behind the results being achieved by the other Yugoslav republics in trade with their partners in the USSR.

Sinigoj said that in Slovenia, too, it was thought that all the possibilities have still not been made use of in cooperation with the USSR. The Slovene economy has a particular interest in longer-term cooperation in the fields of electronics, the electrical manufacturing industry, and some other branches of industry; and in cooperation in the fields of engineering, the organization of production, and joint capital investment. It is also interested in increasing imports from the USSR to decrease the current surplus in trade with the USSR. Slovenia is also interested in cooperation with its Soviet partners in building a chain of hydroelectric power stations on the Sava and the Mura, thermoelectric power stations, and certain other facilities. [passage indistinct]

"What is your per capita income, particularly in relation to other republics," asked Gorbachev. "About \$5,000 per person," answered Sinigoj, adding that this is almost twice the Yugoslav average.

Sinigoj said everyone was particularly sorry that Mikhail Gorbachev was not able to visit one of the model private agricultural holdings, as had originally been envisaged. "There is an increasing number of such farms in Slovenia, and 80 percent of agricultural production in Slovenia is in the private sector, which associates with socially owned holdings and organizes itself into its own cooperatives."

After this, Franc Sifkovic, president of the Iskra management board, spoke in more detail about the organization and development of this giant in the Slovene and Yugoslav electronics industry. Sifkovic informed the guests from the USSR that in the Iskra composite organization of associated labor there are approximately 36,000 employees who work in 18 production work organizations and seven organizations performing various joint functions.

"The news that you were to visit Iskra delighted us," Sifkovic told Gorbachev, adding that perestroika was bringing much that was new to the cooperation between Iskra and its Soviet partners, which has existed for many years. "Perestroika is also creating some problems for us. Links that we have been establishing for 20 years are breaking down in some spheres, so that we too must 'restructure.'" But this is not a bad thing, in both Gorbachev's and Sifkovic's opinion.

In the discussion, Gorbachev was particularly interested in what sort of social problems there were in Iskra, what the level of personal incomes was, the social insurance system—"in general, what is the situation regarding the social infrastructure."

Sifkovic informed his guest that the standards of living of Iskra workers was above average in Slovenia, that personal incomes were also above average for the republic, but that there was the problem of a shortage of apartments because of a general crisis in accommodation.

Gorbachev and the other guests, after these talks, looked around some parts of Iskra Automatika. Iskra representatives presented Gorbachev with a complete set of Iskra's hand tools, and presented his wife Raisa with an Eta 80 telephone.

Mikhail Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife Raisa today visited the center of Ljubljana. With him were Franc Popit, Milan Kucan, and other top leaders of the SR of Slovenia.

Along the road from Iskra to Revolution Square several thousand Ljubljana citizens greeted the eminent guest from the USSR.

From the top of the Ljubljana Bank skyscraper, Gorbachev viewed the sunlit panorama of Ljubljana.

Grants 'Impromptu Interview'

AU171856 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene
1800 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] While visiting the Ljubljana Bank building [this morning], Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev gave an impromptu interview to the public information media. We sum up some thoughts by the distinguished Soviet guest.

[Begin recording Gorbachev in Russian] ...cooperation in science, culture, intercourse between people, there is great interest in the SFRY [words indistinct] traditionally, but there is already a new tradition [words indistinct] [sentence incomplete as heard]. [end recording]

[Announcer begin reciting Gorbachev statement in Slovene] Cooperation between Yugoslavia and the USSR has improved in all fields, and economic cooperation has received a particular impetus. The present talks with the

Yugoslav leaders, Mojsov, Kronic, and others, also confirmed the traditional friendship. The atmosphere was frank [odkrito] and friendly, and many viewpoints are also similar or identical, for we work on the well-known principles of equality, independence, and autonomy. This will also be mentioned in the declaration that has been adopted. This declaration takes into account the new reality and new tasks. Therefore, I assess that the results of the visit to your country are very good. I must also say that we have seen a confirmation of Yugoslavs' friendship, good atmosphere, and cordiality shown by people everywhere, in enterprises and in streets. In conclusion I want wholeheartedly to express my thanks for the attention and sympathy felt by your peoples for the Soviet Union.

These were a few thoughts expressed in an impromptu interview by Mikhail Gorbachev for the public information media.

TANJUG Chronicles Tour

*LD171804 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1700 GMT 17 Mar 88*

[Text] Ljubljana, March 17 (TANJUG)—"Ljubljana, a beautiful and hospitable city, will forever remain in my memory. I have experienced a special atmosphere among the pleasant, friendly people," General Secretary of the Soviet Communist Party Mikhail Gorbachev today wrote in the visitors' book at the Ljubljanska Banka (Ljubljana Bank) in the capital of the Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia.

Impressions followed one another on nearly two pages, and Gorbachev ran out of ink. His wife Raisa said, "Write more, we'll give you another pen. You have a lot to write about."

The people who gathered outside the bank building greeted Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev with applause. They saw the panorama of Ljubljana from the upper floor of the city's tallest building and were especially impressed with the Alps and the green oases between old and modern buildings.

Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev were presented with a memorial gift silver coins and the image of Primož Trubar, father of Slovenian literacy and reformer, which were issued on the occasion of the 400th anniversary of Trubar's death.

People surrounded the Gorbachevs as they came out of the building. Mikhail Gorbachev greeted a war veteran with a long, warm hand-shake. "I wish you all the best in your future struggle for peace and in your perestroika," the veteran said, introducing himself as a former member of the Soviet tank unit which participated in the liberation of Belgrade.

Radio Reviews Visit

*AU171948 Ljubljana Domestic Service
in Slovene 1800 GMT 17 Mar 88*

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, concluded his visit to Slovenia with talks with the top political leadership of our republic this afternoon. Late in the afternoon he arrived in Dubrovnik for talks with the top Croatian leadership. Miha Lamprecht, our special reporter, covered the visit of the distinguished guest to our republic. He prepared the following report for this evening's newscast:

Although it will be only the coming weeks and months that will expose all the aspects of the Soviet party leader's visit to Yugoslavia, and the visit to Slovenia as a part of it, it is possible to say that his stay in our republic was short but rich in content.

During their morning visit to Iskra Avtomatika at Stegne and to the Ljubljana Bank Associated Bank, as well as during a short walk in the Republic Square, Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife were able to acquaint themselves with some nuances of the country on the sunny side of the Alps. During the visits, those talking with Mikhail Gorbachev, which is to say citizens, businessmen, bankers, and of course members of the top republican and party leadership, were able to present him a heap of data that are part of the Republic of Slovenia's identification sheet.

The business representatives thus acquainted him, among other things, with their clear interest in establishing higher forms of cooperation for the purpose of leveling off the surplus registered by both Slovene and other Yugoslav organizations in trade with the USSR.

In brief talks, the Soviet party leader was able to hear some first-hand opinions relating primarily to the efforts for a more humane, technologically developed, and a generally richer socialism. Mutually interesting and useful in this connection were opinions about the problem of deregulation of the economy, the abandonment of equalitarianism and the socialist model of equality in poverty, changes in the industrial configuration in the direction of smaller and more adjustable economic units, which some current dilemmas that face virtually all the socialist states that endeavor to change their own models in harmony with their own needs and wishes into an economically more efficient system supported by the working of market laws.

All these problems are of course also indirectly linked with a balanced approach to the solving of social or class problems, cadre renewal, respect for national claims for emancipation, which is to say equality of peoples and nationalities, and of course also with a clearly expressed global foreign political orientation of the several states.

It may be said in brief that a part of these topical questions were also directly or indirectly reflected in the toasts exchanged by France Popit, president of the Presidency of Slovenia, and Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, at the formal luncheon at Brdo near Kranj today. The most persistent representatives of the fourth estate were able to attend it.

Among other things, France Popit again confirmed the traditional cooperation between the states in light of the recent attempts to achieve a modern socialist society. He added that words like restructuring and glasnost have found fertile ground in our country, too. Raising his glass to the honor of the distinguished guest and his wife, the president of the Presidium also said that new directions and reforms in the USSR open up new opportunities for mutual economic, technological, scientific, and other cooperation.

Although the visit was short, we were able to see many things, Mikhail Gorbachev replied in his toast. He said that the visit comes at the right time, although—according to him—some Yugoslav colleagues [kolega] were worried why he did not come earlier. Gorbachev illustrated the Soviet-Yugoslav relations by saying that the republics are streams and rivers that link the peoples in the two states. At the same time he advocated broad initiatives in the direction of eliminating the obstacles in the cooperation between the two states and their republics.

In conclusion, he wished his hosts and the people of Slovenia success in their further work.

This was a recapitulation of the contacts and talks of Mikhail Gorbachev with representatives of Slovenia's economic, political, and public life.

Gorbachev Arrives for Talks in Dubrovnik
LD171737 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1721 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Dubrovnik, 17 Mar (TANJUG)—Soviet party head Mikhail Gorbachev, with his wife Raisa and members of his delegation, arrived this afternoon from Ljubljana in Dubrovnik for the last stage of his 5-day visit to Yugoslavia.

This evening Gorbachev will, in his residence in Kupari, meet a delegation of the SR of Croatia; he will then be a guest at an intimate dinner held for him at the Hotel Grand by Bosko Kronic and Lazar Mojsov.

Tomorrow morning the top Yugoslav and Soviet leaders will hold final talks.

Meets With Kronic, Mojsov
LD172129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2103 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Dubrovnik, 17 Mar (TANJUG)—Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, this evening again met their guest Mikhail Gorbachev, who arrived in Dubrovnik this afternoon from Ljubljana. Kronic and Mojsov, with their wives, arranged an intimate dinner for their eminent guest from the USSR and his wife Raisa. With Gorbachev at the dinner in the Grand Hotel in Kupari were members of the Soviet delegation. On the Yugoslav side with Kronic and Mojsov were Josip Vrnovec, member of the Presidency; Marko Orlandic, LCY Central Committee Presidium member; Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Presidency; Stanko Stojcevic, president of the Croatian LC Presidium; and other prominent officials.

In a warm and friendly atmosphere Kronic and Gorbachev exchanged toasts in which they summed up their first impressions on the atmosphere and scope of the Soviet leader's visit to Yugoslavia.

Kronic, Mojsov Host Dinner
LD172330 Zagreb Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Excerpts] In honor of Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, his host, Bosko Kronic, member of the Presidency of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, arranged an intimate dinner. At this dinner, Bosko Kronic and Mikhail Gorbachev exchanged toasts. During the evening, the eminent guest from the USSR held talks with a Croatian delegation. Miodrag Vukovic reports from the joint editorial staff of the Yugoslav radio stations:

[Yukovic] [passage omitted]

In the toast given by Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, he said, among other things:

[Begin Kronic recording] So, we are nearing the end of Comrade Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia, so we are in a position to do, at least to a certain extent, a review. We in Yugoslavia have attributed exceptional importance to your visit. We have approached it carefully. We wished to open up many questions, to discuss many themes that interest us. I hope we have succeeded in this. If we remain indebted to one another [words indistinct]. [end recording]

[Yukovic] Addressing the eminent guest from the USSR, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, our president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium said that this dialogue has made room for new cooperation. Along with noting the problems discussed in the past 3 or

4 days, Bosko Kronic, our LCY Central Committee Presidium president, also spoke of internal problems, and underlined, among other things:

[Begin Kronic recording] Of course, we will continue in our country to orientate ourselves toward the development of socialist self-management, and besides all the problems we face, we will persevere in our program decisions in this direction. [end recording]

[Vukovic] Replying to his host, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said:

[Begin Gorbachev recording in Russian with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] Thanks to a kind suggestion from our Yugoslav friends, our last meetings are taking place on the soil of ancient Dubrovnik. One experiences a special feeling in this wonderful town, where every stone breathes history. Bernard Shaw was right a thousand times over when he said that he who seeks paradise on earth should visit Dubrovnik. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Leaders Exchange Toasts

LD180017 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 2252 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Dubrovnik, 17 Mar (TANJUG)—Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, this evening once again met their guest Mikhail Gorbachev, who this afternoon arrived in Dubrovnik from Ljubljana.

This was an intimate dinner, which was arranged for the eminent guest from the Soviet Union and his wife Raisa by Kronic and Mojsov with their wives. With Gorbachev at the dinner in the Grand Hotel in Kupari were members of the Soviet delegation. Attending on the Yugoslav side with Kronic and Mojsov were Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Ante Markovic, president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia; Stanko Stojcevic, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium; and other prominent officials.

In a cordial atmosphere, such as is usual among friends—one could almost say old acquaintances—Kronic and Gorbachev exchanged toasts in which they summarized their impressions of the atmosphere and the scope of this visit.

"We attribute great importance to your visit," said Kronic at the beginning of his toast. We wanted the visit to contribute to the strengthening of the traditional friendship between our peoples, and I consider that we have succeeded in this."

Kronic then stated his conviction that, with this visit and with the talks and the adopted documents, the universal character had been established of the principles that are the basis for cooperation between the two countries and the two parties. "I think," he said, "that we have also strengthened this on this occasion."

Kronic also said that he considered Gorbachev's visit to have been successful, that the two sides this time had undertaken the duty of expanding and enriching still further their mutual relations, those in the economic sphere and in other areas.

Speaking of contemporary processes in the development of socialism, searches and specific aspects in the paths of socialist construction in each country, Kronic pointed to the fact that today both socialist thought and socialist practice were facing the challenges of contemporary times, that these challenges do not just come from the sphere of the technological revolution, but also from demands for the humanization of human work and life, from the demands for the further democratization of social relations. "Today this is the serious task of socialism," he stressed.

"Thirty years ago," continued Kronic, "we wrote in the LCY program that 'nothing that has been created should be so sacred for us that it cannot be overcome and that it should not give way to that which is even more advanced, more free, more human.' Tito taught us through his work to understand this thought in practice and to realize it. Today and in the future we will devote our attention and strength to this, and we will try to contribute to the realization of Marx's creative thought."

Summing up his impressions about the visit to Yugoslavia, Gorbachev, in his reply to Kronic's toast, said that his stay in Dubrovnik, "this ancient town where each stone smells of history," also contributed to his exceptional impressions.

"I heard," Gorbachev said, "that Bernard Shaw once said 'Anyone seeking heaven on earth should go to Dubrovnik.' I think he spoke the truth."

Speaking about the "limitless hospitality" that he encountered in Dubrovnik and everywhere in Yugoslavia, Gorbachev said: "I give my socialist word of honor that I will come again."

The high guest from the Soviet Union then spoke about the results of his visit and talks. "We are deeply satisfied with the exchange of views and talks on both bilateral questions and questions on the international communist movement and world events."

Speaking about the openness and the sincere tone that has characterized these talks, Gorbachev said that "such language is only used by communists who mean well to each other."

"You spoke openly about your problems," Gorbachev said. He added that if one puts aside the reasons for these difficulties and the ways of their solution, which after all is a Yugoslav affair, he firmly believes that the working people of Yugoslavia, perfecting their system of socialist development, will succeed in this and disappoint those who doubt it.

"The Soviet leadership, Communists, and workers of our country," Gorbachev continued, "wish to see a strong and monolithic Yugoslavia, a country of open prospects."

Once again expressing his thanks for the hospitality, Gorbachev, when speaking about the relations between the two countries, said "he wished to emphasize and convey that the Soviet Union is prepared to have as good and developed relations with Yugoslavia as regards to cooperation and friendship as Yugoslavia desires."

Gorbachev Meets Croatian Delegation

LD180901 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0056 GMT 18 Mar 88

[Text] Dubrovnik, March 17 (TANJUG)—A delegation of the Yugoslav Republic of Croatia this evening met with Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev in Villa Jadranka in the small town of Kupari on the Adriatic coast. Both sides agreed that all Yugoslav republics participate in overall Yugoslav-Soviet relations and economic cooperation and emphasised Croatia's role in these relations.

In Yugoslavia's overall trade with the Soviet Union, Croatia accounts for 21 per cent of exports and 18 per cent of imports. Joint production programmes, the development of relations of cooperation and production programmes of top-quality goods pave the way for the development of top-level economic relations and for satisfying the increasing needs of both countries in the new conditions, it was stated during the talk.

It was further stated that the problems each country faces in its development must be resolved much more quickly than before.

It is time to stop viewing our own realities through dark glasses, Gorbachev said. We will then be able better to perceive our problems, and the needs of our partners and ways for resolving them, he said.

The Croatian delegation included Republican Presidency President Ante Markovic, Republican Presidency President of the League of Communists of Croatia Stanko Stojcevic, Republican Assembly President Andjelko Runic, Republican Executive Council President Antun Milovic and on the Soviet side, Soviet Communist Party Central Committee secretary Vadim Medvedev and other delegation members.

Extends Stay by 1 Hour

LD180136 Belgrade TANJUG in English
0022 GMT 18 Mar 88

[Text] Dubrovnik, March 17 [as received] (TANJUG)—Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev will prolong his stay in Yugoslavia by one hour tomorrow, in order to tour the cultural and historical monuments of Dubrovnik, as today's tour of the town was postponed.

Instead of taking off after the final Yugoslav-Soviet top-level talks at the time envisaged by the programme, the special IL-62 aircraft will take off from Cilipi Airport after Gorbachev and his wife Raisa visit Stradun and other cultural monuments of the one-thousand-year-old town.

Gorbachev Holds Final Talks With SFRY Leaders

LD181200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1125 GMT 18 Mar 88

[Text] Kupari, 18 Mar (TANJUG)—In Kupari today Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had a closing round of talks with Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

It was jointly assessed that the visit had been very successful and that it represented a fresh contribution to the overall development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations by providing new prospects for advancing comprehensive cooperation between the two countries and parties.

On the Yugoslav side, the following took part in the talks, in addition to Mojsov and Kronic: Raif Dizdarevic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Josip Vrhovec, member of the SFRY Presidency; Radisa Gacic, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Marko Orlandic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Janez Zemljarij, FEC vice president; Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milan Veres, Yugoslav ambassador to Moscow; and Ilija Djukic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs.

On the Soviet side, besides Gorbachev, the closing talks were attended by Vadim Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Ivan Silayev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Viktor Maltsev, the Soviet ambassador to Yugoslavia; Vadim Loginov, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and other members of the Soviet delegation.

After the talks, Gorbachev left Kupari for Dubrovnik where, before leaving our country, he will tour the old part of the town and stroll along the most famous of Dubrovnik streets: Stradun.

Calls Talks 'Open'

LD181418 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1323 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Pool" item: "Gorbachev Statement to TANJUG"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Dubrovnik, March 18 (TANJUG)—Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev, in a statement made to TANJUG Director Mihailo Saranovic today, said that the new Yugoslav-Soviet declaration, adopted in Belgrade three days ago, was of outstanding importance and exceeded the frameworks of the bilateral relations between the two countries.

"It is a document of principled importance", Gorbachev said shortly after the closing round of the talks with his Yugoslav hosts in Kupari, near Dubrovnik.

The declaration is based on the tested principles which we have now reaffirmed and on the basis of which we wish to build and develop our relations, the Soviet party leader said.

Gorbachev expressed deep thanks for the outstanding hospitality he was accorded in Yugoslavia.

"The official part of our visit to Yugoslavia is over. I wish to say that I, personally, and the comrades who are here with me are very pleased with the outcome of our visit and the results of our talks, both at the political and human level", Gorbachev said.

"During our visit to Yugoslavia, we discussed with the Yugoslav comrades the most important questions of our bilateral relations, topical questions related to world affairs and also questions of socialism. I wish to underline that the talks were very productive, very serious and very open", the Soviet party leader said.

Speaking of the atmosphere of openness, constructiveness and directness, Gorbachev expressed the opinion that the new joint document surpasses the established frameworks of the results of political dialogue on such occasions and has a wider significance.

"Now, in the closing talks we could observe the high level of concurrence of views on many questions which we face and on which we want to cooperate. This in great measure opens possibilities for an even wider cooperation and exchange. Moreover, we concluded and agreed that our overall relations should be even more dynamic. I can say that this visit boosted further thinking along those lines", Gorbachev said.

Gorbachev specially underscored the strengthening and modernising of the two countries' relations.

"In the talks in Belgrade, in the republics and here at our closing meeting, we felt and assessed that much more can be done in our mutual relations. I believe that we all

agree that that is necessary, and in the interest of the Soviet Union, Yugoslavia and the cause of socialism, the Soviet party general secretary said.

Starting from a firm conviction that more should be and can be done in this field, Gorbachev said that in current economic cooperation certain difficulties have emerged.

We understand and acknowledge this, and we must do everything in our power to prevent a decline in this area, and invest every effort to increase the value of trade and promote cooperation. This is our joint opinion and we must persevere in this, Gorbachev stressed.

I may say, on leaving your country, that my impression is, and this feeling is shared by my other comrades, that in talks conducted in Belgrade, in Slovenia and here in Dubrovnik, we have become convinced that the scope of our cooperation is very broad, the same way as the friendship of our peoples has deep roots. I am convinced that my feelings are shared by the Soviet and Yugoslav peoples and I think that it is our duty not to fail these feelings. We must pursue such policy and develop such cooperation which will express the feelings of our peoples. In this way our friendship will be strengthened even more and horizons of our socialist cooperation broadened, Gorbachev said.

I would like to thank on this occasion, too, your people for the expressed sentiments of friendship and cordiality. I want to tell the Yugoslav people that the Soviet people cultivates feelings of friendship towards the peoples of Yugoslavia and that the Soviet people is very attached to the friendship. That is the way it has been, the way it is now, the way it will be. I have become convinced in the course of my visit here that we are proceeding together in this direction, that we aspire together to this, Gorbachev concluded.

I hope that Yugoslavia will flourish, Mikhail Gorbachev said in ending his special statement to TANJUG.

Tours Historic Dubrovnik

LD181037 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 18 Mar 88

[Text] Dubrovnik, 18 Mar (TANJUG)—Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, will end his official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia early this afternoon. Gorbachev, his wife Raisa, and members of the Soviet delegation will leave Yugoslavia after a stroll in Dubrovnik.

In his 5-day visit to our country Mikhail Gorbachev toured three of Yugoslavia's republics—Serbia, Slovenia, and Croatia.

This morning the Yugoslav and Soviet delegations had closing political talks at the Grand Hotel in Kupari. Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife visited the old part of the town of Dubrovnik with the monuments from the

town's 1,000-year history. During their stroll along Dubrovnik's most famous street, Stradun, the Soviet leader and his wife were warmly greeted by several thousands of people.

Before the closing talks, Mikhail and Raisa Gorbachev received Mihailo Saranovic and Mladen Arnautovic, TANJUG director and chief editor respectively, who presented them with an album of photographs of their most important meetings and other events that took place during their visit to Yugoslavia.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary will fly directly to the Soviet Union from Dubrovnik.

Ends Visit

AU181637 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Mar 88

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and his wife Raisa, have left our country. Zrnka Novak and Zlatibor Vucinc report from the joint editorial staff of Yugoslav radio stations on the festive farewell at Cilipi Airport, the final Yugoslav-Soviet talks, and Gorbachev's visit to the old part of Dubrovnik:

Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, his wife Raisa, and associates left Dubrovnik's Cilipi Airport at 1300. This marks the end of the 5-day official and friendly visit by Mikhail Gorbachev. This is his longest visit to another country and his first to a consistently nonaligned socialist country—a visit that will have long-lasting value in the further development of Soviet-Yugoslav relations and a visit that received great international publicity. During his visit to Belgrade and three socialist republics, joint documents of lasting value were adopted: the declaration on mutual relations between the two countries and parties, and a long-term agreement on scientific, technical, and economic cooperation.

At Dubrovnik's Cilipi Airport, the prominent guest from the USSR was seen off by Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency; Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Raif Dizdarevic, member of the SFRY Presidency; (Ivo) Vrhovec [no title as heard]; Ante Markovic, president of the Croatian Presidency; and other top officials from Croatia and Yugoslavia.

After the national anthems were played, and the guard of honor inspected, Mikhail Gorbachev made a statement for Zagreb television:

[Begin Gorbachev recording in Russian with superimposed translation in Serbo-Croatian] I am leaving with strong impressions that are mainly connected with the political results this visit brought about. This was a very important political dialogue. The talks included all aspects of our cooperation. We presented our views on

all major political issues, on the further development of socialism in the world, and on international issues, and I assess this visit highly. [end recording]

After this Mikhail Gorbachev and his wife cordially said good-bye to their hosts and left our country.

After the general secretary of the CPSU departed, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, also gave an assessment of the just-ended visit and its international significance:

[Begin Mojsov recording] The general secretary is just now taking off for Moscow. This visit was successful in all respects. We held open [otvoren] talks on a number of issues. A large spectrum of questions was broached, not only regarding bilateral relations, but also regarding international relations. I can say that a great degree of understanding has been demonstrated in our talks. We heard all of Comrade Gorbachev's ideas regarding reform and restructuring. We (?described) our situation and our efforts to solve current difficulties. We adopted a very important Yugoslav-Soviet declaration that not only reaffirms the principles and declarations of 1955 and 1956 signed by Comrades Tito and Khrushchev, but puts them in a modern context of new international trends.

We also held useful talks and exchanged views on international issues. As is known, Comrade Gorbachev has some initiatives in the international sphere. He is a moderate optimist as far as these talks are concerned and has called for greater involvement by us in international affairs, taking into account the fact that in his view Yugoslavia plays a very important role in the nonaligned movement. We briefed him about this great movement, about its aims to democratize international relations, and especially about development because this is becoming one of the general problems of the contemporary world.

The visit was successful and will contribute to the further development of our relations. Further dialogues will be held on these more stable foundations. We hope that these dialogues will be more frequent and that they will contribute to overcoming some difficulties, particularly in economic cooperation. We also hope that they will lead to better understanding of some international problems where, of course, certain differences exist because of our international position as a nonaligned, independent, and nonbloc country. [end recording]

Assessing foreign policy initiatives and ideas that were referred to in particularly by Mikhail Gorbachev in his speech delivered before the SFRY Assembly, Lazar Mojsov said:

[Begin Mojsov recording] Those were important aspects of his new views and his new thinking and reasoning in viewing world problems. He found it necessary to launch

these ideas on the Mediterranean, relying on Yugoslavia's role as a Mediterranean country that hosted the Brioni meeting of the foreign ministers of the nonaligned Mediterranean countries last year. He would like for this Mediterranean initiative of the nonaligned countries to be extended to all other Mediterranean countries. In fact this is our aim, and for this reason we informed other Mediterranean countries about this meeting. What the future prospects of cooperation in the Mediterranean are does not, of course, depend only on these proposals. They will depend on the general situation and further trends in international relations because there are numerous conflicts of interests in the Mediterranean as well as differences on some very deeply rooted international conflicts, such as those in the Middle East. In all these international actions, it is important that Comrade Gorbachev attaches great importance to the nonaligned countries and thus to Yugoslavia [end recording]

On the last day of his visit to our country, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, held concluding talks with his hosts, Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee, in the Grand Hotel in Kupari near Dubrovnik. This provided an opportunity to once again conclude that the visit by the prominent guest from the USSR was more than successful and mutually beneficial, and that it opened a new stage in the interstate and interparty relations between the two countries.

After the concluding talks, the prominent guest from the Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev, visited the old town of Dubrovnik and viewed sights that are a special treasure of cultural and historical monuments in Dubrovnik's 1,000-year old tradition.

Several thousand citizens warmly and cordially welcomed him on Stradun Square. In his usual fashion, just as he had done in Belgrade and Ljubljana, he used this opportunity to shake hands and talk with the town's citizens who welcomed him cordially. [brief recording of applause and indistinct voices]

With extreme interest Mikhail Gorbachev viewed the Duke's Palace, the most famous building of old Dubrovnik and work of the famous Italian architect, Michele Lozzo. Among the numerous buildings in this town that hold the memory of the one-time center of cultural and economic power on the Mediterranean, the prominent guest also visited the cathedral with its valuable treasury of 138 gold relics and the Franciscan Monastery. On this occasion, the head of the Soviet party viewed the old library and our country's oldest pharmacy with special attention. Obviously impressed by all that he had seen from the rich history and tradition of Dubrovnik, Mikhail Gorbachev—once again stormily greeted by several thousand citizens—left for Cilipi Airport, the last stop in his 5-day visit to Yugoslavia.

Kronic Assesses Visit, Talks
LD181550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Kronic statement to TANJUG"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Dubrovnik, 18 Mar (TANJUG)—Assessing the achievements and results of Gorbachev's visit to Yugoslavia, Bosko Kronic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, particularly dwelled on the personality of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary in his statement to TANJUG.

"The impression Gorbachev left on me," Kronic said, "was that of being a very communicative and direct politician. He is obviously a man with wide-ranging interests and is very well-informed. He is a man of great experience and broad education, a man who can listen. I think that only politicians with such qualities can be champions of the new wave and heralds of the changes their people aspire toward."

Kronic assessed Gorbachev's visit and the outcome of the talks he and Lazar Mojsov, president of the SFRY Presidency, had with the high-ranking visitor from the Soviet Union.

"I think it is important that this visit also marks the continuation of our bilateral top-level dialogue and that it will help maintain the rhythm of cooperation in all areas. This is one of the aspects of the visit's importance. The other one is that—and I think I can say this—of whatever importance the visit will be for Yugoslav-Soviet relations, it also represents one of the most important events on the present-day international scene."

"As for the talks themselves," Kronic went on, "they were open and comradely. They were not a series of monologues, but a continuing dialogue in which there were meetings of minds, ideas were put forward, and better solutions were sought. It was evident that there existed a high degree of similarity and even identity of views about many international subjects and issues concerning the development of socialism and relations within the communist and workers' movements."

"I think that 'restructuring' [preceding word in Russian] and the 'new thinking,'" Kronic continued, "which characterized the present political juncture in the Soviet Union, are in themselves providing scope both for our bilateral cooperation and for better understanding. These processes as well as attempts to search for differing ways and forms of developing socialism, in general, will free socialist thinking from dogmatic insularity," Bosko Kronic said, ending his statement to TANJUG.

'Full Text' of SFRY-USSR Declaration
LD181625 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1504 GMT
18 Mar 88

["Yugoslav-Soviet Declaration (Full Text)"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as well as the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, proceeding from the long-term interests of the Yugoslav and Soviet peoples to constantly promote their cooperation, invest it with new substance and encourage the further development of friendly relations between the two socialist countries and thereby effectively contribute towards the creation of a safer and more just world, have decided to reaffirm in this declaration the principles and objectives of their mutual relations, as well as to state their views on the principal issues of contemporary international relations and on ways to create a world free of violence and nuclear arms, in which the use and threat of force would be excluded, in which all disputes would be settled exclusively by political means in a spirit of equality, in the aim of strengthening international peace, security and progress.

1. The SFRY and the USSR underscore the historic role and abiding value of the universal principles contained to the Belgrade (1955) and Moscow (1956) Declarations, and in particular: Mutual respect and non-interference in internal affairs in any form whatsoever. The consistent application of these principles has played a key role in the normalization of interstate relations and the development of comprehensive and stable cooperation. The two sides shall continue to abide by these principles.

The SFRY and the USSR are building and developing their relations proceeding from the unconditional respect for the specific paths and forms of their socialist development and for their different international positions.

2. The relations of friendship between the peoples of the two countries have a long-standing tradition. They were especially reinforced in their common struggle against fascism in the years of the Second World War. Yugoslav-Soviet relations have also been exposed to grave trials. The vestiges and burdens of the past have been removed thanks to the strict observance of jointly established principles.

The two sides see the thrust of their activities in the further enhancement of confidence and cooperation in all areas, the increase of the quality and scope of equitable and mutually beneficial cooperation coupled with a mutually enriching interchange of experiences in economic, social and cultural development, with a view to raising their overall bilateral relations to a higher plane.

They shall continue to devote special attention to the development of political dialogue at all levels, to the encouragement of direct and effective cooperation between their political and social organizations, between the Yugoslav and Soviet republics, provinces, cities and work collectives, as well as contacts between their citizens.

3. The successful and comprehensive development of stable and mutually beneficial economic cooperation is a foremost significance for overall relations. Relying on the important achievements in this area and recognizing their common responsibility for their consolidation and development, the SFRY and the USSR shall seek more extensively to introduce modern forms, long-term specialization and co-production and shall exert concerted efforts to promote the structure of trade and to ensure stable and balanced trade and overall economic relations as the material basis of cooperation. The long term programme of economic cooperation until the year 2000 is also in the service of these objectives, as is the participation of the two countries organizations in the implementation of projects from the complex programme of scientific and technical progress within the framework of Comecon.

The two sides shall encourage the steady promotion of ties in the fields of culture, science, education and information, as well as of their contacts which will help the peoples of the two countries to familiarize themselves with each other's ways of life and make for an unhindered exchange of spiritual values. They believe that informing the public objectively about the achievements, problems and policies of the two countries serves to strengthen mutual understanding and trust between their peoples.

II [Roman two; no Roman one as received]

1. The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union highly assess the attained level of mutual relations and feel that they are a major factor of stable and comprehensive Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

They confirm their readiness to further develop and substantively enrich their relations, proceeding from the principles of independence, equality and non-interference, the accountability of every party to the working class and people of the own country, mutual respect for different paths in building socialism and international positions. [sentence as received] It is on this basis that they will promote voluntary and mutually beneficial cooperation and their constructive and comradely dialogue.

The consistent respect of the autonomy and independence of parties and socialist countries in charting their own roads of development has made it possible to eliminate the causes which had led to the conflict

between the CPY [Communist Party of Yugoslavia] and the SCP (B) [Soviet Communist Party (bolshevik)] and the Cominform in 1948. This was of great importance not only for mutual relations between the LCY and the CPSU but also for the development and assertion of socialism as a world process.

Proceeding from the conviction that no one has a monopoly over the truth, the two sides declare that they have no pretensions of imposing their concepts of social development on anyone. The success of any path to socialism is tested through socio-political practice and confirmed by the results of social progress.

The LCY and the CPSU shall seek to enrich their cooperation and foster a constant political dialogue with a view to carrying out an extensive exchange of views and experiences on the topical issues of socialist development in the two countries, on socialism as a world process, as well as on global world affairs and social progress, equitable international cooperation and confidence-building among peoples. They shall promote contacts between their representatives at various levels, attaching particular importance to meetings at the highest level.

The two sides consider the development of socialist self-management, in keeping with the specificities of each country, to be of the highest importance. It ensures the genuine authority of the people of the freedom of the individual and is a dependable guarantee against any administrative-bureaucratic distortions of socialism, against dogmatism and voluntarism.

Yugoslavia's experience, gained in the development of the political system of socialist self-management and the orientation to the consistently put into practice the principles of socialist self-management by the people in the Soviet Union, open up new possibilities for benefiting from each other's perceptions on the contemporary forms and methods of functioning of self-management.

2. The LCY and the CPSU reaffirm the universal significance of democratic principles in relations among communist, workers', socialist, social-democratic, national-liberation and other progressive parties and movements, based on their inalienable right to decide independently their own roads of social development.

The LCY and the CPSU call for the broadest possible equitable cooperation among progressive and democratic parties and movements, irrespective of ideological differences between them. Such cooperation is an imperative of our times and is of vast importance for the resolution of press international political and economic problems, for the realization of the interests of the working class, for democracy and social progress. A contribution to the strengthening of dialogue and mutual understanding was rendered by the gathering of parties and movements held in Moscow on the occasion of the

celebration of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, when a constructive exchange of views on the most important present-day issues was carried out in a new, democratic atmosphere. This is an expression of their appreciation of their own historic responsibility to present and future generations for ensuring universal peace, security, cooperation and social progress.

Communist, workers', socialist, social-democratic, national-liberation and other parties and movements shall confirm their progressive role in the world to the extent to which they shall contribute to peace, disarmament and development, to the struggle for freedom and independence, for national and social emancipation and the assertion of the principles of active and peaceful co-existence as universal values in relations among states and peoples.

3. The development of socialism has reached a crucial juncture, the threshold of the fuller realization of its material and spiritual potentials and the reinforcement of its humanistic foundations. The processes of reform and radical change in the socialist countries attest to the viability of socialism and its preparedness to meet the challenges of the times.

Mankind today has a decisive choice to make. It can either embark on a course of general progress or further exacerbate existing contradictions. The road it will take will largely depend on the capability of all progressive, democratic forces to offer a cogent vision of progressive change in the world and to reply to the many new questions confronting man as an individual and the society in which he lives.

III [Roman three]

The problems of unforeseeable proportions that are confronting mankind require an understanding of the oneness and interdependence of the world community, a new political approach and practice and heightened responsibility, which would be commensurate with present-day realities.

1. The SFRY and the USSR confirm their dedication to the policy of peace and independence of peoples and countries, to their equal rights and the equal security of all states, regardless of their size and power, their socio-political system, the convictions they are guided by, the forms and nature of their international alliance or their geographic position.

They stress the importance of the consistent implementation of the principles and policy of active and peaceful coexistence among all states, the relaxation of tensions, the settlement of disputes among states exclusively by peaceful means, equitable cooperation, enhancing the atmosphere of confidence and dialogue, and creating conditions for accelerated development in the world, primarily and [as received] developing countries.

The two sides attach special significance to the consistent observance of the universal and binding principles contained in the United Nations Charter, in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and in other basic international legal documents which prohibit aggression, the violation of frontiers, the conquest of foreign territories, any threat and use of force, and interference in the internal affairs of other states under any pretext whatsoever.

2. The democratization of international relations is a prerequisite for the an inseparable part of the process of building just relations in the world and it implies the right of all states to take part, on a footing of equality, in the review and settlement of all international problems, particularly those which affect their immediate interests.

The SFRY and the USSR advocate the strengthening of the UN as the universal international forum of sovereign and equal states. They also urge enhancing the role and contribution of the UN to the settlement of the burning problems of the contemporary world in the interest of all countries and the international community as a whole.

3. In the contemporary world, afflicted by dangerous and numerous problems, a prominent role is played by the policy of nonalignment, whose objectives are peace, security for all, equality and mutual understanding, overcoming existing divisions, consistent respect for the political and economic independence and dignity of all countries and peoples and their right to a sovereign choice of their own paths of development, and just economic relations. The policy of non-alignment is opposed to imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, apartheid, as well as all forms of aggression, interference, violence, domination, hegemony and discrimination in political and economic relations, as well as attempts to confine international cooperation to the narrow frameworks of existing groupings. The activity of the movement of nonaligned countries as an independent, non-bloc and global factor is aimed at broadening international cooperation, overcoming and eliminating existing barriers, confrontations, exclusiveness and prejudices. The growing role of the movement and policy of nonalignment in world relations responds to the demands of the times and the interests of the international community.

4. The SFRY and the USSR reaffirm their conviction that a world without arms, without threats of force, in which fear and violence give way to confidence, stable security and the tranquillity of all nations and men can be achieved. In the contemporary interdependent world for the security of each country to be reliable it has to be based on the security of all. The first decisive step in the fulfilment of these aspirations is to halt the arms race and embark upon the irreversible process of nuclear and conventional disarmament with a view to achieving general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

The definite elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, which presupposes the complete and general liquidation and nuclear armaments, is in the foremost and immediate interest of all peoples. This process has already been initiated by the agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of intermediate nuclear forces, which has fired the hopes of mankind of a safer future. The heightened awareness of the feasibility of the ideal of disarmament can become a factor of historic importance.

It is indispensable and possible to set upon, without delay, the drafting and conclusion of a treaty on the complete and general ban of nuclear weapons tests, accompanied by the strictest possible control measures in this field, on the prevention of the militarization of outer space, which belongs to mankind, as well as on a ban and elimination of all kinds of weapons of mass destruction.

For these objectives to be attained the contribution of all states is required, which implies multilateral negotiations. The resources and the scientific, technological and material potentials released in this way should be harnessed for the purposes of development, primarily that of developing countries. This would constitute a historic turnabout which would benefit all countries and the whole of mankind.

5. The SFRY and the USSR, confirming their commitment to the spirit and objectives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, urge the development and enhancement of the all-European process, the balanced and consistent implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act and other documents adopted by the CSCE participating states, which is important for the establishment of confidence and cooperation in the European continent. They stress the special significance of the observance of the provisions on the inviolability of frontiers in Europe.

The positive processes which are gaining momentum in Europe should also encompass the Mediterranean, whose security is closely linked to that of Europe, so that it may be turned into a region of stable peace and cooperation.

6. The two sides believe that the existing hotbeds of crisis in a number of continents constitute a permanent source of escalating conflicts, a threat to peace and security, as well as to the independence and sovereign rights of the countries and peoples in those areas. The urgent settlement of these trouble spots, by eliminating their causes, should be sought through political means, on the basis of the principles of the UN Charter, and by fully utilizing the possibilities provided by the world organization, while observing the legitimate interests of all state and peoples and their sovereign right to shape their own destiny.

7. The two countries attach great importance to the respect of human rights and call for their full and consistent observance through the world. Human rights and fundamental freedoms are inalienable, indivisible and interrelated. Of special significance are those rights and freedoms which enable man to take part in creating living conditions and controlling the results of his labour, and to directly influence the social and political relations in his own country.

8. The SFRY and the USSR are convinced that the interests of the stable economic development of every country and of the world community as a whole require a radical reform of international economic relations. They point out that the urgent and genuine settlement of burning problems, which are at the core of the crisis in those relations, would be in the interest of stability and progress in the world. This applies in particular to the problem of the enormous foreign debt of most developing countries, discrimination against them in the field of trade, and their limited access to technical and technological achievements. They emphasize that the stable economic advancement of every country and of the world community as a whole necessitates the active and unhindered participation of all countries in economic cooperation, in the settlement of acute problems of the world economy and international economic relations. The establishment of a new international economic order is in the interest of all countries and every one of them is required to contribute.

9. The protection and improvement of the environment, as well as the conservation of nature and the rational use of natural resources, constitute one of the important preconditions for a better quality of life and economic development, which increasingly hinges on broader cooperation among countries. The SFRY and the USSR pledge to contribute to the development of cooperation in this area.

World civilization is entering a new stage of development. Never before has mankind faced with such urgency the problems of survival, environment conservation, and the creation of material and spiritual conditions for a worthy life for all peoples on the planet.

Humankind is capable of making fresh breakthroughs in development through the concerted efforts of all states, irrespective of their social systems, ideological and political orientations.

It is in the interest of all to blaze new trails towards a world in which freedom, independence and the dignity of nations and each individual, as well as life itself, human creativity and all-round development constitute the greatest value: A world in which progress—economic, cultural or otherwise—is ensured for all, and in which the awareness prevails that all of us, the inhabitants of one planet, share a common destiny and aspire for the betterment of all. This makes all peoples and states responsible before the present and future generations,

before history. This calls for new approaches by all, good will, a new political philosophy based on the belief that the world is indivisible and interrelated, that progress for some is possible only as part of the progress of all, and that material and spiritual wealth, the achievements of science and technology provide additional scope for overcoming divisions, for the development of all nations.

In the pursuit of these ideals, in the attainment of these lofty objectives, the SFRY and the USSR, as well as the LCY and the CPSU, shall cooperate bilaterally, as well as which all other countries and political forces aware of their responsibility for the cause of peace, general security and progress.

Highlights of SFRY-Soviet Declaration Noted

Relations With USSR Viewed

LD181123 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1035 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Declaration—Yugoslav-Soviet Relations"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics underscore the historic role and lasting value of the universal principles contained in the Belgrade and Moscow declarations. The consistent application of these principles has played a key role in the normalization of inter-state relations and the development of comprehensive and stable cooperation, the Yugoslav-Soviet declaration adopted during the visit to Yugoslavia of Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev states.

The two sides shall continue to abide by these principles, the document sets out.

Different Paths Respected

LD181129 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1042 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Declaration—Respect for Specific Paths"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav-Soviet declaration, signed by Yugoslav State Presidency President Lazar Mojsov and Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev, sets out that Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union build and develop their relations proceeding from the unconditional respect for the specific paths and forms of their socialist development and for their different international positions.

Through a strict observance of the jointly defined principles, the differences and burdens of the past, that is, grave trials to which Yugoslav-Soviet relations were exposed have been overcome, the declaration states. It, at the same time, sets out that the relations of friendship

between the peoples of the two countries have a long-standing tradition and that they were especially reinforced in the common struggle against fascism in the years of the Second World War.

Stable, Balanced Trade Advocated
LD181135 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1046 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Declaration—Stable Trade"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The mutual economic cooperation, given foremost significance for overall relations in the declaration signed in Belgrade, will in future be characterised by a stable and balanced trade.

Modern forms of cooperation, long-term specialisation and co-production have been marked as priority goals.

These goals are included in the long-term program of economic cooperation until the year 2000 which was also signed in Belgrade.

LCY-CPSU Cooperation Endorsed
LD181126 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1040 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Declaration—High assessment of Party Cooperation"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union assess highly the attained level of mutual relations and consider them a major factor of stable and comprehensive Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and the consolidation of friendship between the peoples of the two countries. Confirming their readiness to further develop and substantially enrich their relations, the declaration states, the two sides will proceed from the principles of independence, equality and non-interference, as well as the accountability of every party to the working class and people of its own country. The declaration also stresses mutual respect for different paths in building socialism and international positions, adding that the consistent respect for these principles has made it possible to eliminate the causes which had led to the conflict between the Communist Party of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Communist Party (B) and the Cominform in 1948.

Socialist Self-Management Encouraged
LD181137 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1050 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Declaration—Development of Socialist Self-Management of Highest Importance"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The declaration signed this week by highest statesmen of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union stresses that the two sides consider the development of socialist self-management, in keeping with the specific features of each country, to be of the highest importance.

Self-management, the declaration adds, ensures the genuine authority of the people and the freedom of the individual, and is a dependable guarantee against any administrative-bureaucratic distortions of socialism, against dogmatism and voluntarism.

Commitment to Peace Confirmed
LD181142 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1104 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Commitment to Peace"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics confirm their commitment to the policy of peace and independence of peoples and countries, to their equal rights and the equal security of all states, regardless of their size and power and their social-political systems, the Yugoslav-Soviet declaration states.

The two sides also stress the importance of a consistent implementation of the principles and policy of active and peaceful co-existence among all states, the relaxation of tensions, the settlement of disputes among states exclusively by peaceful means, equality-based cooperation, the enhancement of the atmosphere of confidence and dialogue and the creation of conditions for accelerated development in the world, primarily of developing countries.

Democratic Principles Reaffirmed
LD181140 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1102 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Declaration—Democratic Principles in Relations Among Communist Parties"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) and Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) reaffirmed the universal significance of democratic principles in relations among communist, workers', socialist, social-democratic, national-liberation and other progressive parties and movements, based on their inalienable right to decide independently their own roads of social development.

In their joint declaration, the LCY and CPSU call for the broadest possible equitable cooperation among progressive and democratic parties and movements, irrespective of ideological differences between them.

Nonaligned Policy Promoted

LD181145 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1105 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Role of Non-Alignment Stressed"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The policy of non-alignment has a prominent place in the document on cooperation and relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The document stresses that in the contemporary world, afflicted by dangerous and numerous problems, a prominent role is played by the movement of non-alignment whose objectives are peace, security for all, equality and mutual understanding.

The document adds that the policy of non-alignment is opposed to imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, apartheid, as well as all forms of aggression, interference, violence, domination, hegemony and discrimination in political and economic relations.

The two sides also stress the importance of the activity of the movement of non-aligned countries as an independent, non-bloc and global factor, aimed at broadening international cooperation, overcoming and eliminating existing barriers, confrontations, exclusiveness and prejudices.

Need for Disarmament Urged

LD181147 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1107 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Declaration—A World Without Arms"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union reaffirmed in Belgrade their conviction that a world without arms, without threats of force, in which fear and violence give way to confidence, stable security and the tranquillity of all nations and men can be achieved. In the declaration, the first decisive step in the fulfilment of these aspirations is to halt the arms race and embark upon the irreversible process of nuclear and conventional disarmament.

The declaration adds that the agreement between the Soviet Union and U.S. on the elimination of intermediate nuclear forces has initiated the process for the definite elimination of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe. The declaration underscores the engagement in preventing the militarization of outer space, which belongs to mankind, as set out.

CSCE, Mediterranean Included

LD181150 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1110 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Declaration—CSCE and Mediterranean"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav-Soviet declaration confirms the commitment of the two countries to the spirit and objectives of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE).

The positive precesses which are gaining momentum in Europe should also encompass the Mediterranean, whose security is closely linked to that of Europe, so that it may be turned into a region of stable peace and cooperation, the document states.

Stable World Economy Examined

LD181155 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1112 GMT 18 Mar 88

["Declaration—Radical Reform of International Economic Relations Required"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, March 18 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav-Soviet declaration sets out that the two countries are convinced that the interests of a stable economic development of every country and the world community as a whole require a radical reform of international economic relations. The document says that the urgent and genuine settlement of burning problems, which are at the core of the crisis in international economic relations, would be in the interest of stability and progress in the world. This applies in particular to the problem of the enormous foreign debts of most developing countries, discrimination against them in the field of trade, and their limited access to technical and technological achievements.

The Yugoslav-Soviet declaration underscores that the establishment of a new international economic order is in the interest of all countries and that each country must make a contribution to that end.

Correction on Gorbachev Address

AU171205 The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Gorbachev Addresses Joint Assembly Session," and subheadlined "Gorbachev Remarks Reported," published in the 16 March East Europe DAILY REPORT, pages 70-76:

Page 71, column two, paragraph five, first sentence: ... the modern political culture. We are paying... (correcting "structure" to "culture")

Page 71, column two, last paragraph, sentence one: ...practical nature, we and the Yugoslav comrades have also conducted ... (supplying missing words "and the Yugoslav comrades")

Page 72, column two, paragraph three, sentence five: ...is caused by some kind of deviations in social... (correcting "unique" to "some kind of")

Page 73, column two, paragraph five, sentence three: ...mind above all an effective system of monitoring the elimination of...(correcting "entire" to "effective")

Page 73, column two, paragraph six, first sentence: ...we have always and in detail reviewed all related...(supplying missing words "and in detail")

Page 74, column two, paragraph four, first sentence: ...the creation of zones with a reduced... (correcting zone to "zones")

Page 74, column two, paragraph five, first sentence: ...meeting of the foreign ministers of the six Balkan countries ... (supplying missing words "of the foreign ministers")

Page 75, column one, paragraph four, only sentence: ...wish to submit additional proposals to the international... (correcting "proposal" to plural)

Page 76, column two, paragraph two, last sentence: ...of the principled approaches of our two ... (correcting "contributions" to "approaches")

Slovene Urges 'Overthrowing' Existing System
AU161456 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian
11 Mar 88 p 3

[V. Simonovic article: "Freedom Under Duress"]

[Text] "Speaking in a European Parliament commission, France Bucar showed his true colors when he, in essence, suggested that the West stop all financial aid to Yugoslavia. By this, he came out in favor of pressure by the West on Yugoslavia and for overthrowing the existing system. I think that all those who employ France Bucar as an advisor on constitutional and other matters should bear this in mind."

This is how Joze Smole reacted—at the last session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene SAWP—to Dr France Bucar's statement made recently in Strasbourg. However, the president of the Slovene SAWP was not the only one to remark on Bucar's problematic and unacceptable theses aimed against the interests of his own country. At the same session, Zoran Polic reacted to this statement in his own way by saying:

What right had Professor Bucar to represent us, and to bow to Otto von Habsburg? Bucar said that the Slovenes had never been worse off than they were today.... He also called for the abolition of self-management, socially owned property, and for the introduction of the pluralism of political parties that would solve the situation in Yugoslavia, and make Slovenia free and able to breathe freely.

Fear of Leninism [subhead]

Dr Bucar's controversial speech was published yesterday by Ljubljana DNEVNIK, which stressed that in next few days it will also publish speeches by some members of the European Parliament on cooperation between the EC and Yugoslavia. DNEVNIK added his own comments, which are dominated by ironic remarks that "everything seems to be clear" to the professor, that with "his words he made members of the European Parliament cry," and that as soon as they heard what he had to tell them "they immediately forgot their wars, they forgot Basque terrorists, and the Flemings in tears embraced the Walloons, and the Irish embraced the English...."

Let us see how, according to DNEVNIK, Dr Bucar conceives "democracy," whose aim would be to fight against the "oppression of Leninism," and what role the West's pressure on Yugoslavia would play in it.

"It is a special occasion and an exceptional privilege for somebody from Slovenia—a typical European country that is almost unknown in Europe because in the past it has always been attached to other countries, first to the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, and now to Yugoslavia—to be able to address such a prominent institution of the European Community. For us, united Europe is the ideal form of Europe—a community of free peoples where there is room for even small nations such as the Slovenes, who have never had their own state but who nevertheless have managed to survive all unpleasant circumstances. Now when they are a part of a country of the so-called real socialism, they feel that their existence is, in fact, in danger, that the survival of a people aware of their national identity and their heritage of European tradition is in danger. Without wanting it themselves, they were included in a state whose main philosophy, or better said, ideology, was from the very beginning in contradiction with their wish for the free life of independent individuals whose nationality is part of their individual, personal integrity.

Attacking the global concept of socialism, Bucar claims that the Leninist state, governed by the Communist Party that proclaimed itself the leading party and vanguard force and that justifies its power with the knowledge of the laws of social development and real possibilities of creating a new socialist, just society in which all are equal, cannot allow its citizens to live as independent, free individuals. Not because it is weak or lacks the will, he stressed, but because of its aim, namely to create a society on an artificial basis with predetermined social relations without taking into consideration the facts of life and economic factors, in particular.

This way of thinking, according to Bucar, requires society to be viewed as a closed systemic model in which individual humans play the role of observers that are

governed and led by the party. Bucar draws the conclusion from this that the idea of a new society is unattainable, because creating it as an artificial social form would only be possible if all individuals behave according to the program. This is why the freedom of the individual is in contradiction with the notion of such a socialist state. And this is why the freedom of the individual was branded as counterrevolutionary. In addition, this is also an example of a typical contradiction, Bucar said and concluded that this was the reason for the Leninist state's being in an unpleasant situation: It cannot permit human rights, while at the same time its legality is derived from its assumed striving for the same rights. Having said this, Dr Bucar recommended to "European ministers" a model of how to deal with such a society: Fighting against Leninist oppression does not mean resorting to violence, fostering resistance as a kind of public confrontation, seeking terrorism, etc. These methods would only reaffirm its position. Fighting against it means using all possible means that would force it in reality to achieve what it claims it is striving for in theory: to be a true democracy.

Bucar thinks that the possibilities of doing this have recently been closer to realization because of the sad picture of the economic situation and lagging behind in the fields of science and technology have forced these countries to change some of their most fundamental dogmas.

"Advice" Against Yugoslavia [subhead]

According to Bucar, one of the most important dogmas is that the Leninist party can substitute for the market economy an administratively organized, planned, and centralized economy. If the economic laws of supply and demand are allowed to regulate the politics of a country, then there could be a way out of the present, hopeless situation. But if they want to achieve this, there must be not only more economic freedom but also political freedom. There must be more democracy, autonomy, more decentralization—if this were to take place this would lead to the disintegration of the party. The beginning of this process is restructuring in the USSR—Yugoslavia represents perhaps the most hopeless case. Forcing these countries to accept a free market economy means helping their peoples to win freedom. In this way Europe would become a place of free peoples. Bucar has another, as he said, logical proposal "for pressure" when he said:

Any kind of help to the governments of these countries, particularly financial help, increases their chance of avoiding the unavoidable if they change the way they have behaved up to now. Such help would enable them to continue with the current practice of antidemocratic treatment of their peoples. This is a crucial point in the current processes in all these countries. Yugoslavia is a special case. In the superpowers' interbloc conflict, it has become an important element of maintaining balance

between the blocs. The West has arrived at the conclusion that any aid to Yugoslavia as an independent country contributes to maintaining this balance and peace.

Yugoslavia is, Bucar added, a totalitarian, antidemocratic state that only appears to be a stronghold of peace and stability in that region. But in fact it is the weakest link in the chain. The current political, economic, and moral crisis is not only a purely accidental consequence of a bad economic performance or some kind of bad political decision. It is the result of the overdominant role of the party, which despises all ideas on political pluralism and therefore receives no feedback. It is led by the paradigms of so-called democratic centralism. In its true nature it is against federalism and imposes its picture of reality to all Yugoslav peoples regardless of their own interests and aims.

At the end of his speech, Bucar said that Yugoslavia could exist only, "if we are not too romantic, as a community in all its diversity." Communist behavior has removed all forms of diversity. Striving for the creation of a region of security and stability in the geographical arena called Yugoslavia would mean supporting the efforts of the Yugoslav peoples in their struggle for true independence, for the kind of cooperation that the peoples themselves chose, taking into consideration their interests, and for democracy as the prerequisite. Yugoslavia should not be destroyed but helped to move toward democracy and the self-determination of its peoples.

Statement Called 'Treason'

AU171544 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] A report has arrived from Maribor that the Communal Committee Presidium of the Maribor-Rotovz Veterans Association demands that respective organs start proceedings against Franc Bucar. He demanded in Strasbourg that Slovenia secede from Yugoslavia. The veterans of this Maribor commune deemed Bucar's statement to be treason.

Mikulic Receives Austrian Parliamentarians

LD162255 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1756 GMT 16 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Mar (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic today received the Austrian parliamentary delegation led by Leopold Graz, president of the Lower Chamber, in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade. Mikulic and Graz talked about bilateral cooperation, solving the problem of national minorities, cooperation within the CSCE framework, European integration processes, and indebtedness on the part of developing countries.

Mikulic and Graz noted that relations between Yugoslavia and Austria are successfully developing and that possibilities exist for further expansion of economic cooperation. This especially concerns industrial cooperation and joint investments in areas where advantages offered by the complementary nature of the economies of the two neighboring countries have not yet been used.

Leopold Graz informed Branko Mikulic that discussions in the Austrian Parliament on the position of minorities will be held in the presence and with participation of the representatives of the Slovene and Croat minority organizations. Branko Mikulic emphasized that the responsibility for the solution of the position of minorities, above all, lies with the majority people. We expect that the problems of the position of minorities in Austria will also be solved in keeping with democratic practice and in full respect for basic human rights, including national ones.

Mikulic and Graz agreed that it is necessary to follow the European integration trends and join them, bearing in mind the nonaligned and neutral status of the two countries. They especially emphasized the need to join various global economic and scientific-technological projects.

The FEC president and the president of the Austrian Parliament paid special attention to the position of the developing countries and to the problem of their great indebtedness, for which global solutions should be sought. The Austrian parliamentarians repeated their support for Yugoslavia's demands to reschedule its debts.

Theses for LCY Conference Preparation Issued
LD152040 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1107 GMT 10Mar 88

["Theses for the Preparation of the LCY Conference"—TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Mar (TANJUG)—The LCY conference is aimed at contributing to the efforts to clarify ideological dilemmas, to remove the causes of vacillation and resistance to the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th LCY congress and the long-term program of economic stabilization. It is expected to provide the main directions of action to bring about changes within the LC and society as a whole, as well as to outline related tasks, and on that basis to enhance the LC's ideopolitical and action unity. This is, *inter alia*, stated in the theses for the preparation of the LCY Conference, formulated by the LCY Central Committee at its last session and published today. The LCY Central Committee calls upon the LC's members, basic organizations and organs in an open, democratic and well-argued debate on the theses to voice their views and suggestions about the causes of vacillations, of resistance and even attempts to block the implementation of the resolutions of the 13th LCY congress and the long-term program of economic

stabilization; about the main causes, the seriousness and dimensions of our crisis; the quality of the existing standpoints concerning the changes in the system and the economic, political and other activities conducted so far in order to change the situation; about the ways of removing shortcomings in developing and realizing the LCY's ideological and political unity faster and also the ways of eliminating delays and inconsistency in fulfilling the LC's stances on the activity of the LC members and organizations in the Socialist alliance and other sociopolitical organizations.

The LCY has a duty to explain, in clear and concrete terms, why its capacity to direct and mobilize all creative forces toward social and material development has diminished and why there is a growing discrepancy between politically-outlined goals and their fulfilment.

As a force fully aware of its responsibility to the working class, the working people and the nations and nationalities the LCY must work faster to rid itself of its own bureaucratism and the remnants of dogmatic mind which have reduced socialist self-management to the position where it serves as a smokescreen for etatism in managing the economy and society. The inadequate efficiency in the LCY's action resulting, to a large extent, from a lack of unity over the views about the problems of the country's social and economic development and the ways for pulling out of the crisis, has been conducive to an increase in statist power in the key sectors of the economic and political life. As a consequence, the development of socialist self-management has been slowed down.

The authors of the Theses goes on to warn that even after the 13th LCY Congress, the LC continued to be confronted with views to the effect that the fastest way out of the crisis is by returning to state socialism or the political system of a bourgeois society. It is stressed that in view of this the LC must fight such views, must carry out differentiation among its ranks and must counter, in a fighting manner, all ideologies which negate the working class character of socialist self-management-based democracy. All LC organs and organizations have the task to work within the delegate system in order to identify the working class' immediate and long-term interests in specific situations and to work, in a responsible way, toward their fulfilment. An answer must also be provided to the question why there is stagnation in developing the delegate system and relations within it and why the system is being constantly questioned.

It is necessary to develop and promote the concept of pluralism of self-managing interests as a democratic substance of our delegate and political system. It has to be stressed that the pluralism of self-managing interests is untenable without self-management-based synthesis, in other words, without developing common and general social interests. As a leading ideopolitical, cohesive and creative force, the LC must, by producing most progressive solutions, act by using reason and not through

resorting to arbitration and political pressures. Through their activity in the SAWP and delegate system, the LC members must work toward eliminating passivity in the attitude to attempts to make sectional interests absolute and to the views that they are ultimate in the pluralism of interests.

It is stressed in the part of the theses devoted to socio-economic relations in the country that if Yugoslavia is to take a more productive part in the international division of labor and in current economic, scientific, and technological trends, society must be ready to accept the need for changes in economic and development policy, in the economic and political system, in foreign economic relations, and in the behavior of economic and social subjects.

After all, a successful development of socialist self-management and of workers' production, and creative initiative, efficient management of socially-owned means and workers' independence and responsibility in associated labor are impossible if market and economic laws are not allowed to operate.

For this reason the LC should insist on an ideological debate on social-owned means and the ways of enhancing its economic functions, on a clear formulation of relations between principal economic subjects in managing the means of social reproduction and on the development of various forms of the financial market.

It must not allow the workers of these situations to be powerless to fight for their interests through the institutions of the system, to be abandoned by the vanguard and the trade unions, and to be forced to seek a way out in increasingly frequent large-scale strikes.

On the other hand, it is impermissible for the LC to adopt an opportunist attitude to the demands by individual collectives or groups in the ranks of the workers who try to distribute money that has not been earned, who present their bills to the society for payment, or who impose other solutions which are at variance with the agreed policy of distribution within the organization of associated labor or in a socio-political community.

The basic problem in the implementation of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav federation is that within the LCY and in our society there are different approaches to the elaboration of the paths for the implementation of the already agreed and clear ideo-political orientations of the congress and of the LCY Central Committee. The LCY cannot ignore its responsibility for this state of affairs and especially for shooting down the false theses whereby "one's own" republic or province is always the one which loses in the federal community.

Without strengthening the authority of the workers in associated labor and in the decision-making process, without foiling political voluntarism, without market economy, and without creating the conditions for the

functioning of the unified Yugoslav market and a unified economic and legal system it is impossible to create new scopes for the self-management integration of Yugoslav society.

The LCY will do most in eliminating the problems in this area if it equips and organizes itself ideo-politically so that it can operate as an internal integrating force within the framework of the institutions of the political system, capable of influencing the formulation of Yugoslav interests as joint interests of the working class, of all the working people, and of our equal nations and nationalities.

The orientation at self-management integration signifies the creation of an efficient federation as a federal state and as a socialist self-management community, which in the implementation of its constitutional functions will have full powers and responsibility.

Constitutional changes should secure precisely this kind of implementation of the functions and the responsibilities of the organs of the federation and of the responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and for the development of Yugoslavia as a whole.

Ideological hesitation, the way social problems are resolved and the delays in the development of self-management relations exacerbate the contradictions within the LC itself and strengthen the tendencies of its return to the position of the party in power. On the other hand, there are tendencies which reduce its role to an amorphous propaganda undercurrent without any actual influence on the solution of the main problems of our society, points out the section of the Theses devoted to the situation within the LCY.

It is necessary to overcome a dogmatic attitude in the implementation of the leading role of the LC whereby the stands of the vanguard are carried out through the direct transfer of the tasks "from above" because in so doing the political monopoly of the LC is in fact retained, a merger of party and state leaderships in all sociopolitical communities made possible. This reproduces statism at all levels. These kind of relations reproduce the conditions and the belief whereby the LC is directly responsible for all the mistakes, lapses and omissions in our society which in turn takes it away from the tasks of a revolutionary organization and places it in the position of a party which works for the maintenance of a "status quo" and which by its nature is conservative.

For this reason, and among other things, a constant action of the communists in all forms of socialist self-management democracy is required also on asserting the role, independence and responsibility of the institutions of the system. In preparing the Conference one should also answer the question why the role of the SAWP is not being fulfilled and why the LC is maintaining a sectarian attitude toward it.

Ideopolitical and action unity of the LC represents the basic precondition successfully and democratically to overcome the contradictions in our social practice, while its strengthening presupposes a resolute action to surmount the tendencies of taking the organizations and the leaderships back to the already resolved questions of the one-sided interpretation of the independence of parts of the LC as well as of the efforts on behalf of alleged unity of ideological struggle, to deny the autonomy of the organizations of the LC's of the Republics and Provinces.

The LCY must resolutely fight against these tendencies, not by creating a centralist and supernational organization, but by consistently implementing its role as a revolutionary and united organization in which the LC's of the Republics and Provinces, as independent organizations, are duty bound to cooperate in looking for and devising the answer to the question on what and how the unity will be built. The fact is that the LC requires the sort of unity which in keeping with the principles of democratic centralism will be built and carried out with democratic means and methods.

The differences and different interests which, of course, do emerge in the LC must be overcome by strengthening the internal democratic life in LC and not by a priori imposition of stands and through bureaucratic manipulation of the membership, organizations and working people in the struggle for political power and authority. This is why the LC must wage the struggle against bureaucracy, especially within its own ranks.

Having stressed that both the LC and our society are facing a leadership crisis and that within the LCY the tendency for separate activity by the leadership and the party grassroots is growing, the authors of the Theses go on to say that the democratic relations in the LC must be constantly developed with a consistent application of the principles of democratic centralism; that is to say that the reaffirmation of this principle and practice is of crucial importance for a renewal of the action capability of the LC and for making its leading ideopolitical role a concrete fact.

The consolidation of theoretical and ideological work is also of exceptional importance especially since the overall situation in the ideological area points out the fact that the LC must operate in a new way and be more flexible toward new and progressive ideas, especially those engendered within the young generation. A qualitative transformation in this area also requires a different attitude toward knowledge, science, innovations, technological progress, and a rational use of all the intellectual potentials of the country.

There can be no dialogue with the forces which encroach on the foundations of our society. The LC, the Theses spell out, must wage a constant ideological struggle against the concepts and protagonists of nationalism,

and against bourgeois restoration and dogmatic conservatism, and must resolutely eliminate their causes, and publicly and by force of argument unmask the counter-revolutionary slogans and activities directed against the freedoms of our people and brotherhood and unity and equality of our nations and nationalities. The LC is also dutybound to fight consistently against frequent attacks on the all-people's defense concept and against the Yugoslav People's Army, our defense policy and practice and against the attempts to impair the reputation and to change the role of our armed forces as laid down by our Constitution. Among several unacceptable ideological orientations mentioned in the theses (neodogmatism, bureaucratic statism, neoliberalism) most attention is paid to the escalation of nationalism as one of the basic strongest rallying points of the forces of the counterrevolution. Attention has been drawn to the fact that intranational relations throughout the country are getting worse and nationalistic abuses of scholarship, education, historiography and culture are increasingly present.

Manifestations of tolerance, passivity and ideological opportunism by LC and by other organized socialist forces and the uneven nature of ideological and political criteria in assessing its content and the forms in which it appears and the degree of its danger suit the waxing of nationalism.

This is why the struggle against nationalism in all the environments must be uncompromising, both against the various forms in which it appears and against its protagonists and causes.

Our economic and social crisis is also a crisis of elaboration and practical realization of general commitments, the theses emphasize, adding that it is necessary that the LC, for the sake of its more decisive influence on the change in the situation, critically examines its decisions, the content of the ideological-political action, and methods of the entire activity of leaderships and organizations, as well as those commitments that have not been confirmed in practice.

Unless this critical attitude is accompanied by necessary changes as regards such commitments and weak practical action, the LC will, it is pointed out, objectively continue to be a special factor of reproduction of the social crisis. This means that instead of constant adoptions of conclusions on conclusions, Multiplication of paper communications, and democracy based on meetings, there should be more creative work on the part of Communists and more results in action, and that everyone's work is subject to public assessment and reasoned criticism. This is necessary because without a different actual position and role of the members and basic organizations, and the strengthening of their initiative, it is impossible to ensure a renewal of the ideological-political and action ability of the LC as a whole.

The differentiation in the LC must be carried out on the basis of an analysis of the work and behavior of each member and a critical assessment of the entire activity of the basic organizations and organs of the LC as regards the implementation of their work program and LCY Policy, while the process of moral and cadre renewal must be democratic in contents and method, led on united criteria and in accordance with a precise program, serving ideological and political clarification and strengthening of responsibility without turning it into a forum disqualification, persecution, and humiliation of people.

the theses then also express the view that the complexity of the social situation demands of the LC to promote a process of more courageous cadre renewal in its ranks as well as in society. The LC must struggle more resolutely for further depersonalization of political functions and for greater mobility of cadres from the base upward and reverse, and oppose phenomena of horizontal rotation of cadres and accumulation, monopolizing and provitization of individual social functions. It is also necessary to assess critically the practice of collective work and responsibility, including the duration of mandates; that is to examine the manner of nomination and election to the most responsible LCY posts.

It is especially important that the most responsible posts in society and economy are taken by the most capable, educated and professional young people, regardless of whether they are LC members, if they distinguish themselves in the struggle for economic stabilization and development of socialist self-management. It is also necessary to implement consistently the democratic principles of cadre policy on direct elections, proposing several candidates and secret ballot. At all levels in the LC individuals and executive political organs must be responsible to the organs that elected them, and all—individually and collectively—to the LCY membership.

As noted in the Theses, an important reason for the crisis and hesitation in the implementation of the leading role of the LCY also lies in an inadequate attitude on the part of leaderships of the League of Communists toward the implementation of their obligations and responsibilities, and in the expressed phenomena of their disunity. Their work is burdened by pragmatism, opportunism and compromise. Many organs of the league of communists behave defensively and lose themselves in forum-like work, meetings, verbalism and accumulation of general conclusions instead of excelling in the clarity of views and concrete policy which they advocate. The leaderships excessively criticize the situation without dealing in depth with the essence of causes, while some of them also give way to various pressures, thus creating the danger of losing clear orientation under the burden of present economic and political problems.

The LCY organs are very slow in overcoming various differences and have great difficulty in formulating clear ideological-political stands. Even when such standards

are laid down, there is sometimes a lack of suitable organization and political promotion of the action itself, of control over the implementation and, finally, of determination of individual and collective responsibility for nonimplementation of tasks and departure from determined policy.

Not even after the third congress has there been more meaningful, efficient and creative work by these organs. The reasons and tendencies for the disintegration of the LCY have not been overcome in a more resolute manner. All this has brought about a serious crisis of leadership within the LCY and big problems as regards the achievement of its united activity concerning the LCY program. This has also had a negative effect on the implementation of the role and responsibilities of other institutions of the political system and increasingly leads to open conflicts in society, stagnation of self-management and weakening of the cohesion of the Yugoslav multinational community. In spite of expressed initiatives, neither the LCY Central Committee nor central and provincial committees of the League of Communists have managed to eliminate hesitations and check negative tendencies of statism and bureaucracy.

In view of the fact that the greatest responsibility for the creative and united activity of the LCY devolves on the LC organs, especially the LCY Central Committee, the Central Committees, of the LC's of the republics and the provincial committees of the LC and their executive-political organs, the shortcomings and the main causes of action, hesitation and disunity, and especially the role and the responsibility of the LCY Central Committee for united activity and for leadership within the LCY as a whole on the solution of the most important social problems must be examined critically during the preparations for the Conference. It is particularly important critically to examine why the LCY Central Committee and its Presidium have not, proceeding from the decisions of the 13th LCY Congress, routinely monitored and assessed the implementation of the agreed policy within the LCY as a whole; that is to say, why they have not discussed and assessed the activity of the Central Committees of the LC's of the republics and of the LC. Provincial Committees, have not drawn timely attention to the cases of deviation from the LCY program and policy and have not taken any measures in order to ascertain the responsibility of those who did not consistently implement them. Also, an assessment must be made of the extent to which the Central Committees and the Provincial committees of the LC fulfil their role and responsibility, both for what is happening in the LC's of the Republics and Provinces and for what is happening throughout the LCY. In keeping with the Conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session discussions have to be held on all these issues in the LCY Central Committee presidium and in the Presidia of the LCY Central and Provincial Committees and in the Committee of the LCY Organization in the JNA by the time the LCY conference is held.

To allow the LCY to be a more efficient mover of the consistent implementation of our revolutionary continuity along Tito's path, our practice in the implementation of the stipulations of the LCY Statute has to be evaluated critically, some of its present stipulations reexamined, and drafts of appropriate changes prepared for the next congress. In addition, the Theses say, the question of the relations, jurisdiction, and method of work of the LCY Central Committee and of its presidium and the Central Committees of the LC's of the republics, and of the LC Provincial committees and their executive-political organs, their mutual relationship in the function of building and implementing the unified LCY policy, the composition and the number of members of all the organs within the LCY, the implementation of collective work, and the length of the term of office must be gone into more thoroughly.

With its conference and with the activities which will ensue the LCY must encourage more strongly the process of the consolidation of its leading ideo-political role, unity, and responsibility in the struggle to get out of the present socioeconomic crisis. As in many previous difficult times and challenges the LCY must be the protagonist of changes, broad initiative, and ideopolitical action; it must inspire its membership and the whole socialist front of workers—self-managers and of other people engaged in creative activity—so that the situation in Yugoslavia can rapidly improve, the theses for the preparation of the LCY Conference Stress.

Government Discusses Mamula Visit to Ethiopia

LD172135 Belgrade TANJUG in English
2029 GMT 17 Mar 88

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, March 17 (TANJUG)—The federal defence secretary's visit to Ethiopia last January was an expression of Yugoslavia's lasting orientation towards a continuous advancement of cooperation with the non-aligned and other developing countries. The Yugoslav Government noted at its meeting here today.

The government assessed the talks held by Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula in Addis Ababa from [word indistinct] 27 through 29 on all forms of cooperation on the international situation as highly [words indistinct] and said they confirmed Yugoslavia's and Ethiopia's traditionally good relations.

Admiral Mamula and Ethiopian leaders exchanged views on the military-political aspects of the international situation of importance to the security of non-aligned countries.

The government noted that the visit was an integral part of the nonaligned countries' activities in implementing their decision on mutual cooperation and self-reliance, for economic development and the strengthening of their security.

It was therefore concluded that the Yugoslav Defence Secretariat should take the necessary measures so that the accords on the promotion of scientific-technica and military-economic cooperation reached during Admiral Mamula's visit to Ethiopia may be put into effect.

SAWPY To Set Up Human Rights Body

LD171639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1326 GMT 17 Mar 88

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Mar (TANJUG)—An initiative to form a body responsible for observing the realization of human rights and the citizens' legal protection for the first time in Yugoslavia was accepted at a session of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium today. This is how Milojko Durlovic, president of the SAWPY Federal Conference Presidium, assessed (?a debate) on the proposal of the SAWPY Federal Conference's section for foreign affairs and international ties:

We are in no one's debt over human rights, and the proposal itself is aimed at consolidating the country's legal system and the position of our citizens and at giving the Socialist Alliance a greater role in this sphere, the section's chairman, Milorad Pesic, said.

Members of the newly formed body provisionally named the Forum for Human Rights and Citizens' Legal Protection should be selected from among people who enjoy political reputation and moral integrity, representatives from various walks of social life.

The debate on the proposal will continue in the republican and provincial SAWP organizations. The final proposal is expected to come before the Federal Conference within the next 2 months.

Bajra, Batali Dismissed From Kosovo Assembly

AU172018 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian
12 Mar 88 p 16

[TANJUG Report—"Ismail Bajra and Sefedin Batali Dismissed"]

[Text] Pristina, 11 Mar (TANJUG)—Today's session of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Kosovo Assembly revoked the mandates of Ismail Bajra and Sefedin Batali as delegates.

According to the assessments of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, Bajra and Batali were expelled from the LC by their party organizations at the end of last year, because as former provincial officials they influenced the creation of the former policy that led to the escalation of Albanian nationalism and separatism in 1981.

In the statements approved today by the provincial electoral and delegates' mandate and immunity commissions of the Sociopolitical Chamber, it is stressed that there were no irregularities in the revocation proceedings against Bajra and Batali, and that they were carried out

in accordance with the law governing the revocation of delegates. The session reached a decision to hold additional elections to replace the two delegates to the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Kosovo Assembly.

Vojvodina LC Defense Groups on Attacks on JNA
LD161828 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1457 GMT 16 Mar 88

[Text] Novi Sad, 16 Mar (TANJUG)—The situation in society is exerting a negative effect on the combat readiness and capacity of the system of territorial defense, on the realization of the concept of all-people's defense and social self-protection and on society's defense capabilities. This was stated at a consultative meeting today that discussed the issue of the ideopolitical activity and organization of Communists in the system of territorial defense and in developing and enhancing the moral-political situation in the units, commands and headquarters of territorial defense in Vojvodina.

It was noted at the meeting—attended by commanders and people responsible for political work in the territorial defense headquarters in all 50 Vojvodina municipalities—that the exercises to test the level of mobilization and other forms of preparedness of the territorial defense units and headquarters had indicated that there was enough scope for the LC's involvement in developing and training this section of the armed forces. Attention was also drawn to the fact that Communists in the armed forces must decisively fight against all anti-self-management phenomena, above all against nationalism, the activity of some religious communities that exceeded the Constitution and law and against the unacceptable way some sections of the media had been treating the armed forces.

Daily on Strikes in Serbia Proper in 1987
AU171035 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian
14 Mar 88 p 7

[M. Petric report: "Thirty Entire Work Collectives on Strike"]

[Text] Last year 418 work stoppages were registered in Serbia proper. The number of workers taking part in them was 68,533. The "peak month" in this was March, when almost one-fifth of all strikes occurred. The number of work stoppages has doubled and the number of participants almost quadrupled compared to the situation in the previous year. The figures, however, also show some other characteristics of the stoppages.

While during previous years discontented workers usually stopped work in individual plants or sections of the working process, there were 30 strikes last year in which entire collectives took part. While in the past a work stoppage was a "cure" that was most frequently used by production workers, the situation now is different—now people working outside production, such as teachers, doctors, actors, clerks are more and more frequently deciding to strike.

The work stoppages involving the largest number of workers last year was the one in the Cacak Cutting Tool Factory (the Drilling Tool plant) with 2,500 participants, and the one in the Kraljevo Wagon Factory (three basic organizations of associated labor) with 1,700 workers participating, while the strikes in the Prokuplje Toplicanka Cotton Yarn Mill, the Knjazevac Leda Factory, and the Smederevo Metal Works each involved 1,500 workers.

What actually was the straw that was too much for the workers' patience? In 90 percent of cases it was personal incomes being either low, wrongly calculated, or late. Among these reasons, the most frequent (177 work stoppages) were low personal incomes and demands that they be increased. Almost every fifth work stoppage in Serbia proper (92 in number) was the employees' direct reaction to the FEC's intervention measures. Considering the fact that the government's intervention moves were adopted at the end of last winter, it is small wonder that March was the month with the largest number of stoppages.